

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

3 FEREYDUN TABAIAN and AHMAD)

4 ASHRAFZADEH,)

5 Plaintiffs,)

6 vs.)

7 INTEL CORPORATION,)

8 Defendant.)

No. 3:18-cv-00326-HZ

June 19, 2019

Portland, Oregon

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15 **TECHNOLOGY TUTORIAL**

16 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

17 BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARCO A. HERNANDEZ

18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
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P R O C E E D I N G S

THE CLERK: Your Honor, we're here today for a technology tutorial in the matter of Tabaian, at al. versus Intel Corporation, Case No. 3:18-cv-326-HZ.

Counsel, please state your appearances for the record, starting with plaintiffs.

MR. JEFFREY LOVE: Jeff Love, Your Honor, Klarquist Sparkman.

MR. CLOSE: Howard Close with Wright Close & Barger in Houston Texas, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. CLOSE: I can introduce my other --

THE COURT: Sure. Whatever you want, whatever makes you happy.

MR. CLOSE: I've got, from my office, Ronnie Flack -- you've heard these names on the phone, I'm sure -- and Patrick McAndrew; and my partner, Russ Holleneck. And then my co-counsel from Texas, I have Mr. Luke Motley.

I have my client -- one of my clients here, Mr. Ashrafzadeh, who is right here (indicating).

And then we have some folks from Klarquist: Jeff, of course, and Mr. Jimmy DeRouin.

And then Dr. Majid Sarrafzadeh is going to be presenting our tutorial.

THE COURT: Okay. Great.

1 MS. ROTHAUGE: Good afternoon. Renee Rothauge with
2 Markowitz Herbold.

3 And it's my pleasure to introduce Michael
4 Summersgill, who you've heard on the phone, and he will
5 introduce our team.

6 THE COURT: Thank you.

7 MR. SUMMERSGILL: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

8 Grant Rowan is a partner at Wilmer Hale, and he'll be
9 presenting our tutorial today.

10 And then over here, Kim Schmitt is the director of
11 patent litigation at Intel; Mashood Rassam, who is associate
12 general counsel at Intel; and then Todd Zubler and Jordan
13 Hirsch, both of Wilmer Hale. They'll both be arguing part of
14 the claim construction hearing tomorrow, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: That's a lot of lawyers.

16 Welcome, to all of you. Let's get down to business
17 on the tutorial. I'm ready to roll.

18 Are these the same slides that were submitted
19 previously?

20 DR. SARRAFZADEH: They are, Your Honor.

21 THE COURT: All right.

22 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Good afternoon.

23 My goal today here is to cover some of the circuit
24 fundamentals that you see in the '944 patent. I'm showing the
25 abstract and title of the patent on this page. Some of the

1 terms that are covered today are fundamental terms such as
2 "circuit," "power," "droop," "programmable," "droop loss
3 compensation." And these are the terms that we see on the
4 title of the patent, the '944 patent, in the abstract, and
5 throughout the patent itself. These are many of the concepts
6 that I teach or have been teaching for the past 32 years to my
7 students at UCLA and Northwestern University.

8 I have organized the tutorial today in six sections.
9 First, I will cover some of the background on microprocessor
10 design. Then I will get into some of the basics and
11 fundamentals on design and analysis of circuits. We'll follow
12 that with a very important concept called voltage regulators.
13 We'll spend some time on that. I will then talk about two
14 fundamental classes of circuit design: one-phase design and
15 multiphase design.

16 There is an important notion here that's called
17 calibration. I would like to spend some time to discuss that
18 and what calibration means and how one does calibration in the
19 context of circuit design.

20 Finally, at the end, I'll bring everything together
21 to show how the whole thing works together, how voltage
22 regulators work with microprocessors and the rest of the
23 system.

24 So let me begin by background on microprocessors.
25 Microprocessors, other names that you may hear today or

1 throughout this case are processors or central processing
2 units or CPUs. They are very complex, and at the same time
3 they are very powerful. I can do Photoshop with these
4 microprocessors. I can or somebody can play very
5 sophisticated video games with them. We can do very complex
6 computation, including, but not limited to, accounting
7 computation, so very powerful systems.

8 And a picture of them is shown on the right here.
9 It's a top view of a microprocessor. Each color represents a
10 different part of a microprocessor that has a particular task.

11 At the same time these microprocessors are super
12 delicate, so we have to take care in designing them, making
13 sure everything goes well. And we have to make sure that
14 during operation and during manufacturing, everything goes
15 exactly as planned.

16 So one of the concepts that you're going to hear in
17 my tutorial is the notion of voltage regulation. Voltage
18 regulation plays a fundamental role in making sure the
19 processors operate well throughout their lifetime.

20 Today I will cover the notion of voltage regulators.
21 I will show how they are designed and how do they work with
22 the rest of the system to make them work and how do they
23 indeed, quote, unquote, regulate the voltage.

24 A typical microprocessor, a high-end microprocessor,
25 consists of billions of transistors. Transistors are simply

1 switches, the kind of switch that we see on the wall, that we
2 turn this light on and off with. We have a billion of them.
3 Transistors are responsible for computation. They do
4 addition, multiplication, Photoshop, video rendering, so on
5 and so forth.

6 We also have billions of wires. Wires are
7 responsible for communication. They allow information to go
8 from one transistor to the next. Again, you have billions of
9 wires.

10 To the right I'm showing a very small cross-section
11 of a microprocessor. Each vertical blue rectangle is a wire.
12 Every time we have a rectangle on top of a green rectangle,
13 that's how we form a transistor. So here I'm showing 10, 12
14 or so transistors and wires. And in reality, in a typical
15 microprocessor we would have a billion of them, so quite
16 complex.

17 On the lower left I'm showing a bunch of wires, the
18 type of wires that maybe you see at Home Depot. There are a
19 hundred, 200 of them or so that I'm showing here. As one
20 could imagine, if you want to wire a building using those
21 hundred or so wires, that's quite complex. If I switch two of
22 them, nothing works. Fuses blow out, the light doesn't work,
23 the air conditioning doesn't work. And this is only for a few
24 hundred wires.

25 Imagine, if you would, we have a billion of these

1 wires and transistors in a typical microprocessor. So things
2 could go wrong, and it's the responsibility -- the
3 responsibility of an electrical engineer to make sure that
4 does not happen.

5 And just to provide another example, I'm showing a
6 pin sort of in the middle of the slide. We can put a hundred
7 million transistors on the head of a pin. Again, this shows
8 that transistors and wires are very small and therefore
9 extremely delicate.

10 Where are these microprocessors used? All over.
11 Microprocessors are used everywhere, almost everywhere, in
12 every electronic system these days. A laptop would use it, as
13 I've shown it here. A desktop PC would use that. A cell
14 phone would use it. Various systems that do heart rate
15 monitoring, like the watch that I've shown, would use a
16 microprocessor.

17 About 20 years ago I was in (indiscernible),
18 Schaumburg, Illinois. I designed one of the first digital
19 cameras. And our job then was to design a microprocessor that
20 goes in this tiny digital cameras. So they are everywhere.

21 Things that we need to take care of in designing the
22 microprocessor is the speed. We have to make sure the
23 microprocessors are fast. No one would buy a slow
24 microprocessor.

25 We have to make sure that they don't consume too much

1 power. If someone advertised that I have the best cell phone,
2 but it consumes too much power, you'll have to charge it every
3 hour or so, or even five times a day, no one would be
4 interested in that. So power is extremely important in design
5 of the microprocessor.

6 And, last, but certainly not least, is the
7 reliability. Reliability in design of microprocessor is quite
8 important. If I have the fastest and the least power
9 microprocessor, but it's not reliable, no one would be
10 interested in it. If somebody sells me my dream car that's
11 extremely low cost and has a good gas mileage and all that,
12 but they say it's not reliable, the brake doesn't work every
13 now and then, I would absolutely not buy that. I would not
14 put my family in that car. So reliability is extremely
15 important in design of a microprocessor.

16 So we have a very narrow range of operating voltage.
17 The voltage cannot seem too much when you design a
18 microprocessor, a CPU. So we have to take care of the
19 voltage. We have to control it. Otherwise, it's not going to
20 be reliable, it's not going to be fast, and it consumes too
21 much power.

22 So a thing that you're going to see throughout my
23 tutorial are in fact these three parameters -- speed, power,
24 and reliability -- and, of course, other parameters that an
25 engineer would take into consideration.

1 There are two types of variations in designing the
2 microprocessor. One is at the factory. When they are
3 manufacturing, there are variations.

4 I remember this story that, oh, about 20-some years
5 ago in a chip factory in Japan, they realized that every day
6 at 10:00 the quality of chips, microprocessors, are not good,
7 exactly at 10:00. So every everyone started investigating
8 that.

9 After months of investigation, they learned somewhere
10 10 miles away from the factory there is a train, a high-speed
11 train, that passes every day at 10:00. That little variation
12 caused a lot of malfunction and lower quality microprocessors.
13 So little things that happens in microprocessor design will
14 cause variation.

15 In fact, the U.S. Department of Transportation, in
16 September of 2012, published a 248-page report that says one
17 of the things everyone needs to take care of when they plan
18 for high-speed trains is where is the closest chip
19 manufacturer? And they got to account for that. They call
20 that a high-sensitive area of concentration.

21 The other thing that we need to take care of is
22 customer use variation. A customer may use a lot of
23 Photoshop. That will make the transistors switch on and off a
24 lot, and that heats up the microprocessor. That could
25 potentially make it slow, make it consume a lot of power and,

1 at the end, make it unreliable.

2 So the two fundamental sources of variation are -- is
3 one at the manufacturing site and one when the processor is
4 already in a system, in a laptop, in a desktop, and somebody
5 is using it.

6 Next I would like to spend a little bit of time
7 discussing some fundamentals of circuit design. Here I'm
8 showing a simple circuit, the type of circuit that we teach
9 our undergraduate students at UCLA.

10 A simple circuit consists of a power supply. It
11 could be the plug, the socket on the wall, or it could be a
12 battery. Here I'm demonstrating an 8-volt battery as a power
13 supply.

14 We have wires that are shown in color purple, in
15 horizontal and vertical shapes.

16 And we have a light bulb that we call a load. A
17 load could be anything. It could be a dishwasher, could be a
18 toaster oven or could be a microprocessor or could be part of
19 a microprocessor.

20 THE COURT: So when you use the term "load," it is
21 always going to be something that is consuming energy?

22 DR. SARRAFZADEH: That's exactly right. And it
23 consumes energy to make it power up. If it doesn't consume
24 energy, the lights will not be powered up. That's exactly
25 correct.

1 So the three fundamental concepts in design of a
2 fundamental circuit is power supply, wire, and load.

3 Going to the next slide, there is actually a
4 relationship, a very basic relationship, called ohms law,
5 o-h-m, which says V is equal to IR ; voltage is equal to I ,
6 current, times resistance.

7 For example, if I have an 8-volt battery and I know
8 my load -- in this case, a light bulb -- consumes 2 ohms of
9 resistance, then the current must be 4, because 8 is equal to
10 4 times 2.

11 When designers design a system, they don't use the
12 picture of a light bulb or a microprocessor or a dishwasher.
13 They use an abstract model that I've tried to demonstrate at
14 the lower left side of the slide. The abstract in the
15 abstract model will show the voltage source as a circle with
16 plus and minus in it. We put a V next to it which shows the
17 voltage. For example, we would write 5 volts. That means the
18 voltage is 5, or it's 8.

19 All the wires are shown typically, but not always, as
20 horizontal and vertical. We could also show it as curves, but
21 typically horizontal and vertical. And we show the flow of
22 current through the wires with an arrow. And then, finally,
23 this figure of a zig-zag line with an R next to it is to
24 represent the load.

25 So what will happen in design of a circuit is voltage

1 pushes the electrons out of it, out of the source. The
2 electrons go around the circuit until they hit the load. In
3 this example they light up the load and they go back to the
4 other side of the voltage supply. So the current flows
5 through the circuit all the time unless I somehow turn it off
6 or disconnect one of the wires.

7 In addition to a microprocessor that I'm showing on
8 the next slide, we may have a bigger system. A bigger system
9 could be an example of a motherboard that has other things in
10 it.

11 In fact, here in front of me I have a motherboard.
12 With your permission, I would like to approach and show you
13 this or hand it to you.

14 THE COURT: Sure.

15 DR. SARRAFZADEH: I appreciate that (handing).

16 Thank you.

17 THE CLERK: (Handing).

18 DR. SARRAFZADEH: So the big rectangle that you see
19 there in the middle, that's a microprocessor. There are a lot
20 of connectors. There are other circuits that you see in
21 there.

22 So the thing in front of you, we'll call it a system.
23 It's bigger than a microprocessor. So when we typically refer
24 in engineering design to a system, it's something bigger than
25 that. So if you open one of our desktops, we will see

1 something very similar that's inside it. We could pull it out
2 and look at all the ingredients of it.

3 We may have -- instead of one microprocessor, we may
4 have a set of cores. So in this example, I'm showing four
5 cores. The processor that you have in the motherboard in
6 front of you had two cores in it. So this has four cores.
7 Each core is a CPU. Each core can -- the cores can work
8 independently to work on different part of a problem -- for
9 example, Photoshop or video rendering -- or each of them could
10 be doing different things. So the cores are working parallel.
11 One core could do a computation on a tax return. The other
12 core can do Photoshop, all at the same time.

13 In the next slide I'm showing the abstract model
14 that we've seen before. Instead of a load, I'm showing a very
15 specific kind of load called the processor or CPU, and I'm
16 also showing in a rectangle in a peach color what I call
17 a -- what we call a voltage regulator.

18 So what a voltage regulator does, it's responsible to
19 make sure the right voltage gets to the processor. If I have
20 plugged the system that you have in front of you to a wall
21 socket, I have 120 volts coming in. The voltage regulator,
22 the peach block, is responsible to convert that into 5 volts.
23 Throughout this tutorial, as an example, I will assume the
24 processor receives only 5 volts. So the voltage regulator is
25 responsible for that.

1 Also, if there are variations in the voltage -- you
2 have seen some source of variations and you'll see more of it
3 today. If there are slight variations, a .1 variation in the
4 voltage, the voltage regulator is responsible to go and fix
5 that. Otherwise, the microprocessor becomes slow, consumes
6 too much power, and at the end of the day becomes unreliable,
7 something that absolutely is not acceptable to the user of a
8 microprocessor.

9 If, in fact, we look at the next slide, we see on the
10 top of the picture a processor that's working under normal
11 conditions. At the bottom we see a processor that is heating
12 up because someone has been doing too much with it, doing too
13 much -- two Photoshop and one video game and a number of
14 number crunching. It heats up. Now it's the job of the
15 voltage regulator to go adjust the voltage to make sure the
16 right voltage gets to the processor, the 5 volts that was
17 ideal to begin with.

18 So there are a number of reasons for variation in
19 voltage; and one of them, one of the fundamental ones, once
20 somebody is using the microprocessor, is the temperature. The
21 temperature could be environmental temperature. The
22 environment may be hot. But more often it's because it's
23 being used too much. If somebody has been at their laptop for
24 10 hours doing all sorts of things, the microprocessor will
25 for sure heat up. And the voltage regulator is responsible to

1 adjust -- to account and to adjust for that.

2 So next slide I'm just showing two examples. On the
3 left is somebody who is not a heavy user of their laptop or
4 desktop; they are just doing a few Google searches and the
5 like. On the right is somebody who is using Photoshop and
6 rendering of videos and images and everything else; and,
7 therefore, obviously that processor will heat up. The voltage
8 regulator comes in to make the necessary adjustment.

9 Next concept is the concept of voltage regulation.
10 Because it's such an important piece of the design, because
11 it's responsible to ensuring the speed is exactly where we
12 want it to be, the power is low as we expect it, and the
13 entire system is reliable, the voltage regulator needs to be
14 discussed a bit further.

15 Here we see a triangle called an operational
16 amplifier, a gray triangle. It has two inputs, one on the
17 minus and one on the plus side. What an operational amplifier
18 does or its functionality is really doing the differencing.
19 It looks at the difference between the two inputs that it gets
20 and it tries to minimize that difference.

21 There is a clever design technique where you can take
22 the output of this triangle, the output of the amplifier,
23 bring it back in. We say that's a feedback loop, shown in
24 black vertical and horizontal lines, not the purple ones, only
25 the black ones. That's a feedback loop.

1 What the feedback loop does is it makes sure that
2 the output is equal to a reference voltage. What is a
3 reference voltage? That 5 volts that the microprocessor
4 wanted to receive and desired to receive, that's the reference
5 voltage.

6 So any time, for example, due to temperature or due
7 to manufacturing variation, that the output is not what it is
8 supposed to do, this feedback loop makes sure the reference
9 voltage gets to the load. That's the zig-zag line all the way
10 to the right, which could be the microprocessor.

11 This is a very important design concept that allows
12 the voltage to all get adjusted automatically so the right
13 voltage gets to the load.

14 THE COURT: Let me interrupt you for just a second to
15 make sure I'm understanding.

16 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Please do.

17 THE COURT: The feedback loop is giving information
18 to the operational amplifier; and that information, and
19 perhaps some other information from the reference, are helping
20 the operational amplifier to make sure that 5 volts is going
21 back out?

22 DR. SARRAFZADEH: That's precisely what it does.
23 Exactly.

24 THE COURT: Thank you.

25 DR. SARRAFZADEH: My pleasure.

1 And so here we are controlling the voltage. When we
2 talked about ohms law, V equal to IR , there is another
3 parameter, and that's current.

4 So what we can do is we can also put a feedback loop
5 to control the current, shown in the color purple. So this
6 feedback loop does -- controls certain operations that we call
7 modulation, and it ensures that the right current gets out.

8 So as I've mentioned on this slide, this current
9 feedback is good for safety. It makes sure the current is not
10 more than it's supposed to do, and in general it makes sure
11 the right current gets to the load.

12 So now you are dealing with two parameters: voltage
13 and current. And through these feedback loops, we can control
14 them both. And having control over a design is extremely
15 important.

16 THE COURT: So tell me the difference between --
17 you're using the words "current" and "voltage." What's the
18 difference with between those two things?

19 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Sure.

20 Voltage is, for example, the 5 volts. If that
21 fluctuates and 5.2 is getting out, this feedback loop makes
22 sure that it goes back to 5. And the current, if it's two and
23 a half amps and that's more than the limit, we want to bring
24 it back down to 2; the current feedback makes sure we get that
25 to the load.

1 So it deals with both parameters of the design.

2 THE COURT: Okay.

3 DR. SARRAFZADEH: If we look at the next slide, I'm
4 showing again an example of the motherboard you have in front
5 of you. The voltage regulator could be completely outside of
6 the processor, as shown on the left, or as I show on the
7 right, the voltage regulator, the two feedback loops, and
8 other circuits that are associated with voltage regulation,
9 part of it is outside the processor and part of it is inside.

10 So this notion of feedback loops, of voltage and
11 current, works equally well on the left picture as on the
12 right picture. It's not designed for one or the other. It's
13 more versatile than that.

14 THE COURT: Is current always going to be discussed
15 in terms of amperage, as opposed to some other term?

16 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Usually the national standard for
17 current is amperage.

18 THE COURT: Okay.

19 DR. SARRAFZADEH: So it's either amperage or
20 milliamperage or microamperage, but that's the unit of
21 measure.

22 THE COURT: All right.

23 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Same thing for voltage. Almost
24 always voltage is what's used as a standard. And resistance,
25 we use ohms. Those are the standards.

1 THE COURT: Oh, resistance is always measured in
2 terms of ohms?

3 DR. SARRAFZADEH: That's correct.

4 THE COURT: Okay. Thanks.

5 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Sure.

6 A term that you're going to see in the patent, in the
7 '944 patent, is the term "droop," d-r-o-o-p. Droop is a
8 voltage change.

9 Another term that you see in the title of the patent
10 and elsewhere is the notion of "droop loss compensation." So
11 droop loss compensation, it accounts for up and down of
12 voltage from its desired value. So if it goes up like .2
13 volts, droop loss compensation accounts and compensates for
14 that. And if it's 4.8 volts, again, droop loss compensation
15 accounts and compensates for that.

16 Another term that you see is "droop function," in the
17 next slide. That's really automatically lowering the output
18 voltage based on the output current. It's a relationship
19 between voltage and current, which could be a linear
20 relationship. And the reason for that is to avoid high
21 voltage variation.

22 I would like to point out that not every voltage
23 regulator has or implements a droop function. It's simply a
24 design choice.

25 THE COURT: Those terms are looking a little bit

1 funny to me, because it says it "automatically lowers the
2 output voltage based on the output current."

3 So "current," you said, was a synonym for "amperage".

4 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Current, exactly.

5 So there is a relationship between current and
6 voltage; for example, through ohms law. So it looks at the
7 current, it knows voltage is related to current, and it tries
8 to adjust one based on the other.

9 THE COURT: And that information is going to go to
10 the regulator based on information on both voltage and
11 amperage.

12 DR. SARRAFZADEH: That's exactly right.

13 THE COURT: Okay.

14 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Precisely.

15 THE COURT: Thank you.

16 DR. SARRAFZADEH: My pleasure.

17 And, again, it is an option. You could implement a
18 droop function or you could not. It's simply a design choice.

19 THE COURT: Okay.

20 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Before we proceed, I would like to
21 discuss two types of design. One is called the one-phase
22 design, and the other one is called the multiphase design.

23 In a one-phase design, we have one of these voltage
24 feedbacks shown in the box with the color peach, and we see
25 also this current feedback. We have one of each. They both

1 start to work, and I've tried to demonstrate that with a
2 stopwatch, with that imaginary stopwatch, where the red area
3 shows that they are both working almost all the time. They
4 take a little break. Then they go to work again.

5 This is called the one-phase design, because we have
6 only one of each. The nice thing about one-phase design is
7 that it's very simple, because it's only one.

8 And always, when I teach that, I tell the folks that
9 it's similar to one person running a track. It's only one
10 person. I don't need to be responsible for anybody else. I
11 just go around the track. I run. It's all me. I'm
12 responsible for everything.

13 If you go to the next slide, now we see three of
14 these current feedbacks. This is called the multiphase
15 design. In this example, it's a three-phase design.

16 So the first phase, the top one, the first purple
17 box does one-third of the work as, again, I tried to
18 demonstrate with that stopwatch doing one-third of the work,
19 shown in red color. Then it takes a break, the first one.
20 The second one gets to work, and it does the second third of
21 the work while the other two are resting. And, finally, the
22 last one does the last piece of the work; the first two are
23 resting.

24 And it goes into a loop. Then it's the first one,
25 second one, third one, so on and so forth. It's like relay

1 running. The first person runs one-third of the track, takes
2 a break; the second person does the other third of the track;
3 and the last person does the other third. And the advantage
4 of that is no one gets super tired because they each have run
5 one-third of the way.

6 So the advantage of a multiphase design is it's
7 faster, it has a faster response time, and it's power
8 efficient, whereas with one-phase design, the advantage is
9 it's simple, so controlling it becomes simpler.

10 One thing that we need to be careful in design of a
11 multiphase system is to make sure the current is balanced,
12 everyone gets roughly one-third of the work. We cannot give
13 the first one 90 percent of the work and the other two
14 5 percent each. They all got to do about one-third. And
15 there are systems and circuits that ensures that.

16 So the voltage regulator that we discussed and the
17 current feedback that we discussed, they work equally well
18 with a one-phase design system and with a multiphase design
19 system; in this example, a three-phase design system.

20 THE COURT: Okay.

21 DR. SARRAFZADEH: The next topic that I like to
22 discuss is the notion of calibration. We see calibration in
23 many experiences in everyday life.

24 When I go and buy a weight scale, when I bring it
25 home, it's not zeroed out. It shows the weight -- nobody is

1 standing on it -- usually at two pounds or minus two pounds.
2 Fortunately there is a knob. I take that knob and I adjust it
3 to be zero so it doesn't show my weight more than it needs to
4 be. If I take that weight scale from the first floor to the
5 second floor, again I need to do this task, I need to zero it
6 out. This process is called calibration.

7 So the reason for calibration is two. One is there
8 are variations, as we discussed, when we manufacture each
9 part, when we manufacture each CPU, because of the train
10 that's running 10 miles away or because of chemical
11 composition of material being a little bit off that day or the
12 machine that makes the processor from one side to the other
13 might have a slight variation. These will all cause variation
14 at the manufacturing site. We need to calibrate for that, and
15 I'll discuss how to do that.

16 Another place that we do calibration is called
17 dynamic calibration or adjustment. If somebody is using their
18 laptop or desktop through a number of Photoshop and
19 renderings, the processor will heat up because it's been used
20 for the past 10 hours or so. So we need to calibrate for
21 that.

22 So there are two types of calibration. And I will
23 demonstrate how to account for each of them and how to fix
24 variations and the lack of (indiscernible) that goes with the
25 variation.

1 So on the left I'm showing a processor that has been
2 manufactured and, because of variation, it doesn't have the
3 desired voltage. So we do a calibration there to fix it.
4 I'll show you how to fix that. Or as we are using the system,
5 the processor heats up, shown with the red aura around the
6 processor. We need to fix that as well. Both of these are
7 called calibration. One is called a static adjustment or a
8 static calibration. One is called dynamic or in-use
9 calibration.

10 So during manufacturing, normally, maybe I need -- I
11 inspect each processor, and half of them are bad because
12 something went wrong in manufacturing. So normally I would
13 throw them out. That will increase the profit per part
14 because I'm getting rid of half of them, I trash them, whereas
15 if I can adjust for that and fix it, the profit per part
16 increases. If I can only throw 10 percent of them and
17 calibrate the remaining 40 percent, so now I have 90 percent
18 of the parts working properly, that's ideal.

19 So that's really what manufacturing variation and the
20 calibration associated with it does.

21 Next thing is customer use variation. Again, if the
22 customer is using a system a lot, it starts getting slow, it
23 consumes a lot of power, it becomes unreliable. But if I can
24 realize that and adjust for it, again, I would maximize the
25 performance of a given spec, making sure the system is

1 reliable, system is fast, system consumes the least amount of
2 power that it can use.

3 So doing calibration to account for manufacturing
4 variation and for customer use variation is really important.

5 Next what I would like to do is to bring all the
6 concepts that I discussed today and put them next to each
7 other and show how the whole thing works. How do we do
8 manufacturing base calibration? How do we do customer use
9 base calibration? Where do voltage regulators fit in, and how
10 do they adjust for the voltage? We now have all the
11 ingredients of bringing all that together and making it work.
12 That's what I will cover in the next set of slides.

13 Circuit designers, instead of drawing every little
14 piece of a circuit, all the gates and all the resistors,
15 sometimes they express their design as a block. We call them
16 a circuit block.

17 A circuit block, in this example, has one input line
18 showing an arrow, and I could receive many inputs from that
19 line. I could receive many images through that line. And it
20 has one output line; in this case, one wire. And I could
21 receive many outputs through that wire, many images, many
22 pictures, many numbers through that line. So a typical
23 circuit block has inputs and outputs as shown. We call that a
24 block diagram.

25 Some examples of a block diagram is going to be a

1 control block. A control block controls many aspects of a
2 circuit. It decides where to read things, what time to read
3 things, where to get the data from. They make a lot of
4 decisions, very similar to an air traffic controller. An air
5 traffic controller decides which plane to land, what time to
6 land, how much time do we need between the plane landings, so
7 on and so forth. And, therefore, they ensure a safe operation
8 of all the planes throughout the day. They are a controller.
9 That's what the control block does.

10 We may have a memory block. Memory block is where we
11 store things.

12 We may have a voltage regulator block. A voltage
13 regulator block is, of course, very important. They get their
14 own block because they are important, because they are
15 responsible for voltage variation and fixing that, as we
16 discussed.

17 And, finally, we may have load blocks. That's where
18 the microprocessors or a core of a microprocessor would
19 reside. And, of course, we may have many other types of
20 blocks.

21 So when one sees a typical electronic engineering
22 design, you will see transistors and all that. You may also
23 see these rectangles that are really blocks, each of which
24 have a certain task that they perform.

25 One of the blocks that is used quite frequently in

1 design are memory blocks, and there are really two types of
2 them. One is called the volatile memory, and the other one is
3 called nonvolatile memory.

4 With volatile memory, if I turn off the system, if I
5 turn off my laptop, all the data is lost. So next time I turn
6 my laptop on, anything involved in the memory is gone. In
7 nonvolatile memory, if I turn the system off and on again, all
8 the data is going to remain in the memory.

9 So, in summary, volatile memory requires power.
10 Nonvolatile memory doesn't require power, but it's more
11 expensive to build and maintain. And for that matter, I
12 typically or we don't typically, have too many nonvolatile
13 memory. They're really scarce. There are just a few of them
14 here and there, whereas volatile memory, they are everywhere.
15 They are very low cost. They are very fast. Volatile memory
16 are faster. So things that I want to do on the fly realtime,
17 I put that information typically in volatile memory.

18 When I teach this concept to my classes, I typically
19 tell them, think of nonvolatile memory as a safe in your
20 house. You put only very important things in the safe in your
21 house. I personally put my passport there and birth
22 certificates of myself and my family, and usually not much
23 more, whereas things such as plates and forks and knives, I
24 put in other cabinets. You could think of them as volatile
25 memory. I need to quickly be able to access them. I do not

1 need to put too much stuff in nonvolatile memory, in the safe.
2 So there are these two types of memory elements.

3 Now I would like to, if I could, walk you through the
4 process of calibration. So we already covered that there are
5 manufacturing variations at the manufacturer's site. We can
6 program these parts in nonvolatile memory to realize what kind
7 of voltage they need based on the variation they have, based
8 on the vibration that they had during manufacturing, based on
9 variation in chemical composition that makes up the
10 transistors and the wires.

11 So in the first processor, let's assume that's
12 perfect. Processor 1 is exactly according to spec. I put,
13 for example, five zeros and five ones to indicate that. And I
14 put that in the nonvolatile memory, because these parts get
15 shipped in a laptop or desktop, and that's normally off. And
16 the next time I turn it on, I want to know what those values
17 were. I don't want them to be gone.

18 Processor 2, on the other hand, maybe is getting too
19 much voltage naturally. So, again, I program that part, that
20 processor No. 2, through nonvolatile memory to remember that,
21 so when I'm using it in operation, I remember that I need,
22 instead of 5 volts, to provide 4.8 volts to processor 2.

23 Same thing in processor 3. Maybe I remember that I
24 need to give it more voltage, 5.2, for example. I remember
25 that, and I program the part, processor 3 part, to remember

1 that I need to provide more voltage to it.

2 So I can account for manufacturing variations by
3 programming these parts at the manufacturer. So now that I
4 ship them with my cell phone or with my digital camera or with
5 my variable watch, these are already programmed in and
6 remember it.

7 So the processor and the corresponding device
8 programmability that accounted for manufacturing variation is
9 put into a desktop in the example that I'm showing here. The
10 user is now using it, is doing his or her Photoshop and other
11 types of number crunching.

12 The calibration control block now takes charge.
13 Remember, these control blocks do a lot of management and
14 planning of who does what when.

15 So the calibration control blocks remembers this
16 programming of the devices. Then it says a temperature
17 sensor. I'm showing a thermometer. Of course, a typical
18 sensor is much, much smaller. It's tiny and typically inside
19 a microprocessor. You may have one or more of them.
20 Pictorially, I'm showing it as sort of a thermometer. It's
21 not that. It's much smaller than that.

22 So this temperature sensor keeps track of the
23 temperature throughout the processor. Then what it does is
24 when the processor heats up because it's being used a lot,
25 because I'm doing Photoshop and heavy number crunching, the

1 temperature sensor remembers that. It works with the
2 calibration control block.

3 The calibration control block takes that information
4 about realtime use of the system, that this person right now
5 is using -- is a heavy user of the processor, of the laptop,
6 right now. Let's remember that. Let's write that
7 information, for example, in volatile memory. And let's
8 dictate -- starting from control block, let's dictate to the
9 voltage regulator to go and fix things, to provide, for
10 example, the right voltage.

11 And when it does, everything comes down. 5 volts
12 gets to the processor again, and everything will resume with
13 its normal operation. The processor will have the desired
14 speed, will have the desired power consumption, and it's going
15 to be reliable again.

16 If we look at the title of the patent, "Programmable
17 Calibration Circuit for Power Supply Current Sensing and Droop
18 Loss Compensation," we have really covered all of that.

19 Programmability is when we write in nonvolatile
20 memory and, for example, in volatile memory to adjust and to
21 account and compensate for manufacturing variation and in-use
22 variation.

23 Calibration circuit is the controller shown in green.
24 That controls things. It decides when the voltage regulator
25 does what. It reads information, for example, from

1 nonvolatile memory.

2 And, of course, the concept here is power supply
3 where we do current sensing shown in purple box. That's the
4 feedback loop and the modulation concept that we discussed and
5 droop loss compensation, meaning variation in voltage.

6 So putting everything that we have just put together
7 or designed together today in this tutorial, we can make the
8 whole thing work.

9 THE COURT: Is the calibration control block, as
10 written in the patent, in your opinion, part of the voltage
11 regulator or is it something that's contained outside of the
12 voltage regulator?

13 DR. SARRAFZADEH: It is outside of it. Indeed, if we
14 look at Claim 1, it says, "A circuit comprising a regulator
15 circuit and a calibration control circuit." And it talks
16 about how they interface with each other, which I'm going to
17 go over that right now.

18 THE COURT: Okay.

19 DR. SARRAFZADEH: So it become clear that they are
20 separate, but they communicate with each other.

21 THE COURT: Okay.

22 DR. SARRAFZADEH: So now, in fact, going to the
23 Claim 1 as an example of the patent, I have drawn these boxes.
24 They don't exist in Figure 1 of the '944 patent. I've drawn
25 four boxes, really in order to enable communication of the

1 name of these blocks.

2 So the peach block, as I've used throughout this
3 tutorial, is the regulator circuit block. The calibration
4 control block is shown in color green. In the blue is the
5 kind of circuitry that is associated with the temperature.
6 And, finally, I have a load, which could be the microprocessor
7 here.

8 So Claim 1, for example, talks about -- so I'm not
9 going to show what is inside these blocks, because that's not
10 what Claim 1 is talking about. For example, we see in Claim 1
11 the word "sense outputs." It says sense output -- and that I
12 have highlighted in the figure to the right -- is communicated
13 from calibration control circuit to the regulator circuit
14 block.

15 THE COURT: You're getting ahead of me. Hang on a
16 second.

17 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Sure, of course.

18 (Pause) So in this slide, I have blocked everything.
19 I have hidden all the details of what goes in a regulator
20 circuit. And the next slide, I have highlighted the words
21 "sense outputs."

22 THE COURT: Okay.

23 DR. SARRAFZADEH: So sense outputs is -- as the claim
24 says, it gets communicated between calibration control circuit
25 and regulator circuit block. So this claim talks about the

1 interface and the communication between them.

2 Another term that we see in Claim 1 is "droop
3 outputs," which I have highlighted in the figure in the next
4 slide in yellow, which is, again, an interface communication
5 between the green block and the peach block.

6 It talks about the load voltage input, which, again,
7 as it says, "said calibration control circuit interfaces with
8 said regulator circuit via" all these things, one of which is
9 a load voltage input. So load voltage input is an interface
10 between regulator circuit block and the calibration control
11 circuit.

12 And, finally, we talk about temperature input.
13 That's another interface from the temperature input block to
14 calibration control circuit.

15 So bringing all that together, we see that Claim 1
16 doesn't -- focuses on the interfaces between these blocks that
17 I have highlighted. One of ordinary skill in the art knows
18 that there are many ways to design what goes inside of each
19 block.

20 I remember about 20 years ago we started a company
21 with one of my former student called Higher Design,
22 hierarchical design, designing circuits. And the very first
23 mandate that I had for my team is you have to -- when you
24 design a block like this, like a regulator block, you have to
25 look at all variations. And there are many of them, and there

1 is trade-off. One is faster. One is bigger. One consumes
2 less power. Let's make it rigorous in looking at these design
3 variations. That was my mandate from Day 1. That turned out
4 to be quite powerful. Instead of just designing the first
5 thing that you see, let's look at all variation.

6 I've been back to -- this company was acquired by
7 the biggest FPGA manufacturer, called Xilinx, and my student
8 now oversees 1200 employees. And what he tells me is that
9 notion of variation they use rigorously as of today. The
10 entire CAD group has been replaced by our design. And I think
11 it's because of these trade-off mandates that we started from
12 Day 1.

13 So there are many ways to design each of these
14 blocks. There are claims -- for example, Claim 26 -- which
15 gets into details of how these blocks are designed. For
16 example, in Claim 26 we see the words "multiphase clock
17 register" or we see the notion of "adjustable sense
18 amplifier." They are discussed in Claim 26.

19 Claim 3, for example, is the first time we see that
20 it talks about the notion of "multiphase regulator." In fact,
21 Figure 1 shows a two-phase regulator.

22 Another thing you see in Claim 26 is the notion of
23 "adjustable droop controller." We did not see that in
24 Claim 1. The interfaces were discussed in Claim 1. Here the
25 notion of "adjustable droop amplifier" is called for in

1 Claim 26.

2 In fact, there are certain ways of designing a
3 circuit where there are no adjustable droop amplifiers. If
4 you look at the provisional patent for this, for '944,
5 Figure 8 -- I've shown Figure 8 here -- clearly, an adjustable
6 droop amplifier is missing. It means there are other
7 variations of how you can design the details of that regulator
8 voltage, the peach block.

9 Another thing, Claim 1 doesn't get into detail on
10 what is inside the temperature input block. Claim 14 does.
11 Claim 14 says that inside the blue block, the temperature
12 input block, we will have a temperature sensor that senses the
13 temperature. You see that only starting in Claim 14. And we
14 have an amplifier, the triangle that you see in the blue box.

15 THE COURT: Is an amplifier always something that's
16 going to make changes?

17 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Yes, correct. It takes an input or
18 multiple inputs and makes changes to them.

19 THE COURT: It's the thing that does the adjusting
20 work; is that correct?

21 DR. SARRAFZADEH: That's correct, yes.

22 THE COURT: And is it the controller that tells it
23 how to adjust?

24 DR. SARRAFZADEH: We see there is a line from
25 calibration control circuit back to temperature input block,

1 with an arrow that goes on the side of the triangle. Yes, it
2 is dictating certain type of how to adjust information.

3 THE COURT: So the controller is getting information
4 from the temperature input block and then using that
5 information, sending it back to the adjustable temperature
6 amplifier, which is then making changes based on whatever the
7 standard is, the calibration standard is.

8 DR. SARRAFZADEH: That's precisely what happens.

9 THE COURT: I don't know what I just said, but it
10 sounded good at the time.

11 DR. SARRAFZADEH: It was 100 percent correct.

12 THE COURT: All right.

13 DR. SARRAFZADEH: I appreciate that.

14 And we see, for example, in Claim 18 the notion of
15 an "external interface" for the first time is discussed, and
16 that's shown in yellow highlight at the bottom of Figure 1.

17 If we go to Figure 2 of the patent, same thing.
18 Claim 1 really talks about the interfaces between calibration
19 control -- or circuit controller and everything else. It
20 talks about sense outputs, droop outputs, load voltage inputs,
21 and temperature input. These are the interfaces. That's what
22 Claim 1 is concerned about. It doesn't talk about other
23 amplifiers and other things that you see.

24 There are claims that dictate and focus on other
25 things that we see in Figure 2. For example, Claim 10 says

1 that the "sense output comprises a digital-to-analog
2 converter." The symbol for that is DAC that you see kind of
3 on top of Figure 2. The rectangle, the yellow rectangle, says
4 "DAC with register input," digital-to-analog converter with
5 register input and an amplifier buffer. The triangle above
6 that is an amplifier buffer.

7 So these are discussed in Claim 10, not, for example,
8 in Claim 1.

9 THE COURT: Can you explain what a digital-to-analog
10 converter means?

11 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Absolutely.

12 So many circuits, part of it works in digital; they
13 deal with zeros and ones. And part of it works with analogs;
14 these are continuous signals. So at times we need to
15 interface or convert one to the other. So if you have
16 digital -- zeros and ones -- and you want to translate that
17 into a continuous signal, we use a digital-to-analog
18 converter.

19 And, vice versa, if you want to take those continuous
20 signals and translate that into zeros and ones, we use an ADC,
21 an analog-to-digital converter.

22 THE COURT: But what does that mean to me, a regular
23 guy that doesn't know very much about what you're talking
24 about at this moment?

25 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Sure. Exactly.

1 I see people come and go from this room. I don't
2 care about details of every step, the continuous movement that
3 they make, whether they raise their foot, whether they put
4 their foot down. I just want to know how many steps they
5 take. That's digital: 0, 1, 2. Details of my movement is
6 not relevant.

7 THE COURT: Okay.

8 DR. SARRAFZADEH: A system like Fitbit that counts
9 how many steps I take, that make sure I hit my 10,000 steps,
10 does that. It has analog signal. I don't understand, as a
11 user, what that analog signal is. I only care about the
12 number: 500, 501. Those are digital information.

13 THE COURT: Okay.

14 DR. SARRAFZADEH: And typical circuits have both
15 digital parts and analog parts, and we need to be able to
16 convert back and forth.

17 THE COURT: And in terms of this device, how are
18 the -- what's the importance of the digital-to-analog and
19 analog-to-digital?

20 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Great.

21 So many of the elements here -- for example, the way
22 voltage is sent, the voltage variation, the voltage signal
23 itself, if I look at it, that's an analog signal.

24 THE COURT: Okay.

25 DR. SARRAFZADEH: But if I want to take that

1 information and store it somehow in nonvolatile memory, I
2 would convert it into digital information, because there are
3 advantages in dealing with each of those domains. So the best
4 of both worlds, you deal with them both simultaneously in this
5 patent.

6 THE COURT: And is information always stored best if
7 it's digital?

8 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Not necessarily.

9 THE COURT: Okay.

10 DR. SARRAFZADEH: But typically memory is stored as
11 digital information, zeros and ones.

12 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

13 DR. SARRAFZADEH: My pleasure.

14 So my hope today was to cover some fundamentals of
15 circuit design, really to enable the Court to look at the
16 title of the abstract and the rest of the patent and some of
17 the terms become more familiar.

18 And we have done exactly that today. We have covered
19 regulation of power that you see in the first line of the
20 abstract. We have talked about droop. We have talked about
21 multiphase, temperature variation. We have talked about a
22 very important concept called calibration, both due to
23 manufacturing variation and in-use variation.

24 So I hope you have found my tutorial useful today.

25 THE COURT: Yes. Thank you very much. I appreciate

1 it.

2 DR. SARRAFZADEH: It's a pleasure.

3 THE COURT: Next?

4 MR. SUMMERSGILL: Your Honor, we're prepared to dive
5 right in, or if you want to take a break from voltage
6 regulation technology, we're also happy to --

7 THE COURT: No. Let's roll on.

8 MR. SUMMERSGILL: Okay.

9 THE COURT: I'm having a good time here.

10 MR. SUMMERSGILL: All right. Good.

11 Well, you're about to learn some more about voltage
12 regulation technology.

13 As I mentioned, Grant Rowan will be doing our
14 tutorial. He's an engineer. He got his engineering degree in
15 1990 from Maryland. He's a member of the patent bar. He's,
16 of course, also a lawyer, and for the last 15 years has had
17 the misfortune of having to teach me about all of this
18 technology, so he's grown accustomed to it.

19 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

20 MR. SUMMERSGILL: And do you have a copy, a hard copy
21 of our --

22 THE COURT: I do. Unless they've changed.

23 MR. SUMMERSGILL: They have not changed.

24 THE COURT: By the way, after I'm done letting the
25 experts educate me, to the extent that they have, I will have

1 questions for each of the experts regarding the other expert's
2 presentations and whether they agree or disagree with what was
3 said.

4 MR. ROWAN: Okay. Great.

5 Good afternoon, Your Honor.

6 In this tutorial, as shown on slide 2, I plan on
7 covering four topics. The first topic deals with voltage
8 regulation. And then we'll explain a little bit about
9 feedback loops, which are used in some but not all types of
10 voltage regulators. And then we'll talk about a specific way
11 of regulating voltage known as a droop function. And not all
12 voltage regulators employ a droop function.

13 And then, finally, once we go through the background
14 technology, we'll go into some details of the patent at issue
15 in this case, which we'll refer to as the '955 [sic] patent.

16 So let's first talk about voltage regulators. As its
17 name implies, a voltage regulator is an electronic device that
18 will control or regulate the level of voltage that's supplied
19 to other types of electronic devices.

20 But before we dive into the details of voltage
21 regulation, it might be helpful to talk about some of the
22 background technology at issue for the voltage regulators. So
23 as shown in slide 4, all electric circuits operate using
24 current and voltage. Current and voltage are aspects of power
25 that help power electronic devices and help them operate.

1 So examples of electric circuits are the very types
2 of many electric circuits in a laptop computer, such as your
3 display, the processor, and so forth.

4 If you take a look at slide 5, current is the flow of
5 electric charge through a circuit. So the flow of electric
6 charge or current helps make these electric devices operate.
7 And if you want to think about an analogy, the flow of current
8 through a circuit is much like the flow of water through a
9 pipe. So you can think about a conductor of an electric
10 circuit being a pipe and the flow of current through that
11 conductor or circuit is like the flow of water through the
12 pipe.

13 On the other hand, as shown in slide 6, voltage is
14 the electrical pressure in a circuit. This electrical
15 pressure helps to force the current through the circuit. And,
16 again, going back to the water pipe analogy, you can think of
17 current being the water flowing through the pipe. The voltage
18 is the pressure, the water pressure that helps force that
19 water through the pipe.

20 And so power sources are used to supply voltage and
21 current to the electrical circuit so that they can operate.
22 There are many types of power sources. Common power sources
23 are batteries or the electrical wall outlet that you plug an
24 electrical device into to help it run.

25 And so in the example shown here in slide 7, we show

1 a battery that supplies voltage and current to the laptop
2 computer. This battery is a direct current or DC power source
3 and supplies a fixed level of voltage to the laptop computer.
4 And here we show the battery supplying 4 volts to the
5 computer.

6 However, while some of the components in the laptop
7 may operate based on 4 volts, there are other components that
8 may require a different level of voltage to operate properly.

9 So, for example, a processor within the laptop may
10 operate properly if it receives 2 volts as opposed to
11 receiving the 4 volts from the battery. So if, by mistake,
12 the 4 volts from the battery are supplied to the processor, as
13 shown in slide 8, the processor may not function, it may
14 overheat, and may become damaged.

15 So turning to slide 9, to overcome this problem,
16 laptops and other devices include components called voltage
17 regulators. And, again, as their name implies, voltage
18 regulators will regulate the voltage that's supplied to
19 electronic devices such as the processor so those devices
20 receive the correct level of voltage for their operation. And
21 voltage regulators, they're not new. They've been known well
22 before the '944 patent.

23 So if we turn to slide 10, slide 10 shows a simple
24 example of how a voltage regulator operates. So, first, the
25 voltage regulator receives a voltage from the battery of 4

1 volts. And this voltage is typically referred to as an input
2 voltage or V_{in} .

3 And then moving along to slide 11, the voltage
4 regulator will then regulate the voltage or convert that
5 4 volts that is input from the battery into 2 volts that is
6 the proper voltage to be used by the processor.

7 Then as shown in slide 12, that voltage of 2 volts
8 is output as an output voltage to the processor. And that
9 output voltage supplied by the voltage regulator to the
10 processor is typically referred to as an output voltage or
11 V_{out} . And here we can see that the voltage regulator
12 converted the 4 volts from the battery to the appropriate
13 level of voltage -- namely, 2 volts -- so the output voltage
14 could be supplied to the processor so the processor can
15 operate correctly.

16 Now, the processor is the device that receives the
17 output voltage from the voltage regulator, and this is
18 typically referred to as the "load" in the '944 patent and in
19 the field.

20 So I'd like to move on to feedback loops. Feedback
21 loops, in some voltage regulators, help the regulators
22 regulate the voltage.

23 So if we turn to slide 14, voltage regulators that
24 use feedback loops -- feedback loops have been around.
25 They're not new. They've been around long before the '944

1 patent, but some feedback loops take information regarding the
2 output voltage and output current from the voltage regulator,
3 and they will supply that output current and output voltage
4 that's supplied to the load or processor and also feed that
5 information back to the voltage regulator so that the
6 regulator can make certain adjustments and reconfigure the
7 levels of the voltage, for example, that it supplies to the
8 load.

9 THE COURT: Is the feedback loop always going to be
10 between the regulator and the load or can it be something that
11 is coming off of the load itself?

12 MR. ROWAN: You could have a feedback loop from the
13 load or between the regulator and the load. It depends on the
14 design of the circuitry. You can even have certain feedback
15 loops, for example, inside the voltage regulator itself.

16 THE COURT: Okay.

17 MR. ROWAN: But as shown in red here in slide 14, the
18 feedback loop, here in slide 14, the voltage regulator is
19 outputting an output voltage to the load. The red feedback
20 loop feeds that output voltage to the load; and in addition to
21 feeding it to the load, the red feedback loop feeds the output
22 voltage back to the voltage regulator.

23 So in one example, if the voltage regulator wants to
24 supply 2 volts to the processor, and let's say the actual
25 voltage being supplied, because of some internal error or

1 something, is actually 1.9 volts, that 1.9 volts that's being
2 supplied to the processor can be fed back to the regulator.
3 The regulator can compare that 1.9 volts that's actually being
4 supplied to the processor with the desired target voltage of
5 2 volts. And if there are any differences between those two,
6 the voltage regulator can adjust the output voltage up by a
7 tenth of a volt so that 2 volts are now being supplied to the
8 processor.

9 THE COURT: Does the measurement of what comprises
10 the feedback loop use energy?

11 MR. ROWAN: The feedback loop, yes, it will use
12 energy.

13 THE COURT: A very small amount of energy, I assume.

14 MR. ROWAN: Just a small amount of energy, that's
15 correct.

16 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

17 MR. ROWAN: So to learn more details about the
18 feedback loop, if we go to slide 16, we can go into the inner
19 workings of the voltage regulator. And this shows some of the
20 feedback loops. And, in particular, the voltage regulator in
21 slide 16 shows two types of feedback loops: a voltage
22 feedback loop and a current feedback loop.

23 And I'll explain in a little more detail, but the
24 voltage feedback loop includes the component -- if you go down
25 along the right side of the voltage regulator, the voltage

1 feedback loop goes to the error amplifier, which is the
2 triangle at the bottom of the figure, and continues around up
3 to a triangle in the upper left portion of the figure that's
4 known as a pulse width modulator or PWM.

5 This voltage regulator also includes a current
6 feedback loop. And the current feedback loop includes a
7 current sense circuit, which is the rectangle in the upper
8 right corner of the figure; a sense amplifier, which is the
9 triangle in the middle of the figure; and the pulse width
10 modulator, which is again the PWM triangle in the upper left.

11 THE COURT: Your slide 16 looks completely different
12 than my slide 16. My slide 16 just has a gray box.

13 So just in case you want me to have the right slide
14 16, I don't have it.

15 MR. ROWAN: Well, you know what? I'm sorry. There
16 is an animation that transforms that gray box in slide 16 into
17 what's shown in the figure.

18 THE COURT: Okay.

19 MR. ROWAN: I apologize, Your Honor.

20 So maybe this will add a little more clarity and sort
21 of remove the mystery of the gray box, if you will.

22 On slide 17 we're focusing in on just the voltage
23 feedback loop. And, again, the voltage feedback loop includes
24 the error amplifier, the triangle at the bottom of the slide;
25 and includes the pulse width modulator or PWM in the upper

1 left portion of the slide. And in the voltage feedback loop,
2 the regulator supplies an output voltage to the load and also
3 feeds back that output voltage to the regulator so the
4 regulator can make further adjustments.

5 And so let's walk through that in a few more steps.
6 On slide 18 the regulator supplies an output voltage to the
7 load, as shown by the red-colored portion of the wire going
8 from the regulator to the load on the right.

9 THE COURT: You lost me a little bit. Can I back you
10 up just for a moment?

11 Is this whole thing the regulator or is this diagram
12 simply showing -- where the two arrows are pointing up and
13 down, is that where the regulator would be located in this
14 diagram?

15 MR. ROWAN: So the whole -- the load is not within
16 the regulator.

17 THE COURT: Okay.

18 MR. ROWAN: The load is on the right-hand side.

19 THE COURT: Correct. Okay.

20 MR. ROWAN: Here, the rest of the circuitry in this
21 figure is all considered to be the regulator.

22 THE COURT: Thank you.

23 MR. ROWAN: And so the feedback loop here is actually
24 internal to the regulator itself. But as you can see at the
25 junction from where the red portion of the line turns black,

1 it is the same voltage that's being supplied to the load, it's
2 actually being fed back to the error amplifier in the voltage
3 regulator at the bottom of the slide.

4 THE COURT: Wouldn't the use of -- that the load uses
5 regarding the voltage lower the amount of energy that is being
6 fed back?

7 MR. ROWAN: So as the load consumes current, it's
8 going to be consuming energy. And that energy is being
9 supplied to the load from the voltage regulator.

10 THE COURT: Right. And so then the energy that then
11 comes back from the load, returning to the error amplifier,
12 would be somewhat less than what was going to the load itself?

13 MR. ROWAN: So the voltage regulator wants to supply,
14 in this case, for example, 2 volts to the load.

15 THE COURT: Correct.

16 MR. ROWAN: That 2 volts is going to be applied to
17 the load and it's going to be applied also to the error
18 amplifier. It's the same 2 volts. But what happens is there
19 is also current that's being supplied to the load from the
20 voltage regulator. And so the majority of that current is
21 going to be consumed by the load, and a small portion of that
22 current is going to be continued around and being consumed by
23 the error amplifier within the feedback loop.

24 THE COURT: Okay.

25 MR. ROWAN: So you are correct that the load will

1 consume the majority of the energy that's being provided by
2 the voltage regulator, primarily in the form of the current.
3 And a small portion of current is also going to continue
4 around in the voltage feedback loop to then be consumed by the
5 error amplifier and the other components within the voltage
6 regulator.

7 THE COURT: And the use of the language that you are
8 giving to the Court, current and voltage are two different
9 things?

10 MR. ROWAN: Current and voltage are two different
11 things. Current you can think about as the flow of water
12 through a pipe. The voltage, you can think about that as the
13 water pressure that pushes the water through the pipe.

14 THE COURT: Thank you.

15 MR. ROWAN: And together, the level of voltage and
16 the level of current, in combination, dictate how much power
17 is being provided.

18 THE COURT: Okay.

19 MR. ROWAN: So in addition to the voltage being
20 applied, the output voltage being applied to the load, the
21 output voltage is also fed back to the regulator, as shown in
22 slide 19.

23 And, more particularly, as we've been discussing, in
24 slide 20 this output voltage is fed to a component in the
25 voltage feedback loop called the error amplifier. And the

1 error amplifier receives the actual output voltage being
2 provided to the load.

3 As shown in side 21, the error amplifier also
4 receives a reference voltage. And the reference voltage can
5 be thought of what is the desired or target voltage that I
6 want to supply to the load?

7 So the load or the processor in this example is
8 supposed to receive 2 volts. The reference voltage may have a
9 value of 2 volts. And so what the error amplifier does is it
10 will receive the actual output voltage from the load. And
11 let's say due to some internal temperature variations or what
12 have you, it's 1.9 volts. The error amplifier will compare
13 the actual output voltage of 1.9 volts being supplied to the
14 load with the desired or target reference voltage in green of
15 2 volts; and the error amplifier is then going to create an
16 error signal, as shown in slide 22.

17 And that error signal is going to represent the
18 difference between the desired target voltage being referenced
19 and the actual output load voltage being supplied to the load.
20 And that error signal is going to represent that difference.
21 And the error signal is then supplied to the pulse width
22 modulator or PWM in the upper left portion of the figure.

23 And that PWM, as set forth in slide 23 and shown in
24 gray, basically controls circuitry in blue. And those
25 switches that are denoted -- that's the things with the upper

1 pointing arrow and lower pointing arrow to the right of the
2 blue control circuitry -- and the pulse width modulator in
3 gray and the control circuitry are going to adjust the
4 regulator so it increases the 1.9 volts being supplied to the
5 load so that it meets the target reference voltage of 2 volts
6 to be supplied to the load.

7 THE COURT: The change from 1.9 to 2.0 in your
8 example occurs in the circuitry to control switches?

9 MR. ROWAN: Yes. So the two black switches to the
10 right of the blue control circuitry box, those switches turn
11 on and off, much like turning on and off a light switch in the
12 room. If you want more light in the room, you keep the light
13 switch on longer; and if you want less light in the room, you
14 keep the switch off for a longer period of time.

15 So the way these switches work is if you want to
16 supply more voltage to the load, you turn the switches on very
17 quickly, you turn them on and off very quickly, but you keep
18 them on longer than you keep them off to supply more voltage
19 to the load. If you want to supply less voltage to the load,
20 you still turn them on and off very quickly, but you keep them
21 off a little bit longer than you would otherwise keep them on,
22 to supply less voltage to the load.

23 THE COURT: I never knew that. That's very
24 interesting.

25 MR. ROWAN: So based on this voltage feedback loop,

1 the voltage regulator can basically determine how much voltage
2 is actually being applied to the load, how far it is off from
3 the desired voltage that should be supplied to the load. And
4 it's going to change the timing, the on/off timing of these
5 switches to then recalibrate how much voltage is being
6 supplied to the load to bring the actual output voltage
7 supplied to the load in line with the desired output voltage
8 to be supplied to the load.

9 So if we turn to slide 24 --

10 THE COURT: This is a good -- it's not that I need a
11 break, but I have some responsibility to my staff to let them
12 have a break from time to time. So why don't we take a break
13 for 10 minutes, and then we'll continue with your
14 presentation.

15 MR. ROWAN: Of course, Your Honor. Thank you.

16 THE COURT: Thank you.

17 (A recess is then taken.)

18 THE COURT: Be seated.

19 Go ahead.

20 MR. ROWAN: Thank you very much, Your Honor.

21 So I believe we left off on slide 24, with respect to
22 the current feedback loop.

23 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

24 MR. ROWAN: And if you take a look at slide 24, the
25 current feedback loop includes the current sense circuit,

1 which is in the box in the upper right portion of the figure;
2 the sense amplifier, which is the triangle in the middle of
3 the figure; and the pulse width modulator that is in the upper
4 left portion of the figure, abbreviated PWM.

5 And when the voltage regulator supplies current to
6 the load, the current feedback loop measures the amount of
7 current being supplied to the load and feeds that information
8 back to the regulator so that the regulator can make further
9 adjustments.

10 So if we go to slide 25, maybe we can break that down
11 just a little bit.

12 And, Your Honor, I just realized that we do have some
13 animations, and so some of the things I may have been talking
14 about may have been animated on your screen.

15 THE COURT: Okay.

16 MR. ROWAN: I'll let you know when an animation is
17 coming up, if that would be helpful for Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: Sure.

19 MR. ROWAN: So the current sense circuit, as shown in
20 the animation, will actually measure the current that's being
21 supplied to the load and it will output an initial measured
22 current signal to the sense amplifier, the sense amplifier
23 being shown in yellow.

24 And then, as shown in slide 26, the sense amplifier
25 will adjust the signal. In this case, the sense amplifier may

1 amplify or increase the signal to create a final measured
2 current signal to have a value that can be understood by the
3 pulse width modulator in the upper left-hand portion of the
4 figure.

5 And then the pulse width modulator, shown in gray in
6 the animation in slide 27, will then control the circuitry in
7 blue, which turns on and off the switches to then make
8 adjustments.

9 THE COURT: So before you go on, just -- and I think
10 I'm starting to understand this. The yellow arrows, are those
11 measuring amperage?

12 MR. ROWAN: So the yellow arrows, those are measuring
13 amps. Current is typically measured in units of amps or
14 milliamps.

15 THE COURT: And at the same time, the black arrows
16 are measuring volts.

17 MR. ROWAN: Yes.

18 So what happens, if I can dive a little more deeply
19 into the technology, Your Honor, the black arrows are
20 measuring the output voltage in the voltage feedback loop, and
21 that brings that back to the voltage regulator.

22 THE COURT: Okay.

23 MR. ROWAN: The current sense circuit measures the
24 current, which is in amps, that's being supplied to the load.
25 However, the current sense circuit outputs a corresponding

1 signal that is not necessarily a current signal, but a value,
2 a measured signal, and sends that to the sense amplifier. So
3 it's not actually feeding back actual current itself. It's
4 sending a signal back to the sense amplifier that says, By the
5 way, there are 2 amps or there are 3 amps that are being
6 supplied from this voltage regulator to the load.

7 THE COURT: Go ahead.

8 MR. ROWAN: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

9 So I'd like to now go into and explain a voltage
10 regulation technique known as the droop function. And if we
11 turn to slide 29, as previously explained, voltage regulators
12 regulate voltage. Some, but not all, voltage regulators use
13 voltage feedback loops to ensure that the output voltage,
14 V_{out} , coincides with a target or desired reference voltage,
15 V_{ref} .

16 The droop function is a different technique for
17 regulating voltage. It's different than just simply using a
18 voltage feedback loop to make the target voltage equal to the
19 reference voltage. It's a very specific technique that
20 actually preemptively adjusts the output voltage based on the
21 output current being supplied to the load, to keep the output
22 voltage within a specific range of voltages so it doesn't
23 exceed a maximum voltage or fall below a minimum voltage.

24 And we'll dive in a little bit more deeply, but as we
25 turn to slide 30, to better understand what the droop function

1 is, it might be helpful to go into just a little bit more
2 background technology.

3 So as previously mentioned, a voltage regulator is
4 designed to supply a particular output voltage, having a
5 particular value to the load. In our example, our voltage
6 regulator was supplying 2 volts as an output voltage to the
7 processor.

8 In actuality, previously I said the processor needed
9 to receive 2 volts to operate properly. In actuality, the
10 processor can receive a range of voltage. It doesn't need to
11 receive precisely 2 volts to operate properly. If it
12 receives a voltage that's higher than a minimum threshold
13 voltage and that's less than a maximum threshold voltage, if
14 the voltage output to it is in that range, it will function
15 properly.

16 So if you take a look at the graph on slide 30,
17 you'll see a V_{min} , which represents the minimum voltage, and
18 a V_{max} that represents the maximum permitted voltage that the
19 processor can receive.

20 So going back to our example where the processor was
21 receiving 2 volts to operate properly, the processor may
22 actually be able to operate properly if it receives a voltage
23 that's greater than one volt but that's less than three volts.
24 Somewhere in that range it can operate okay.

25 And so conventional voltage regulators are designed

1 to output the output voltage to be at the midpoint between
2 V_{max} and V_{min} . So as shown in this figure, a conventional
3 voltage regulator without a droop function is designed to keep
4 the output voltage, V_{out} , to be 2 volts, which is halfway
5 between the minimum voltage of 1 volt and the maximum voltage,
6 V_{max} , of 3 volts.

7 However, as we'll get into, simply trying to maintain
8 that output voltage of 2 volts precisely at the midpoint
9 between the minimum of 1 volt and the maximum of 3 volts isn't
10 always a great technique; and trying to do so may actually
11 cause damage to the processor. And I'll explain that
12 momentarily.

13 On slide 31 the amount of current that the processor
14 demands to operate is going to change over time. When a
15 processor is really busy, performing a lot of mathematical
16 calculations, crunching numbers, doing rendering of data and
17 things like that, the processor is very busy and needs a lot
18 of current to energize itself to run.

19 THE COURT: Yeah. The plaintiffs always show some
20 kid working at a computer to demonstrate that there's a lot of
21 stuff going on.

22 MR. ROWAN: The child has a lot more energy than I do
23 at my age, Your Honor.

24 THE COURT: Yeah. I thought that was a good way to
25 display that.

1 MR. ROWAN: So when the processor is extremely busy,
2 demanding a lot of current, we refer to that processor as
3 being awake, for the purposes of this tutorial.

4 On the other hand, when the processor is idle and not
5 instructed to perform a lot of operations, it doesn't demand a
6 lot of current; and we refer to the processor in that
7 situation as being asleep.

8 And so what happens is over time, as you can imagine,
9 Your Honor, is that the processor is going to transition from
10 times it's very busy and consuming a lot of current to where
11 it's idle and not demanding much current whatsoever.

12 And these fluctuations of the processor and the
13 demand for current is going to cause the output voltage that's
14 supplied from the regulator to the processor to also fluctuate
15 unintentionally. And so maintaining the voltage precisely at
16 the midpoint of 2 volts, between the minimum of 1 volt and the
17 maximum of 3 volts, sometimes may cause those fluctuations in
18 the output voltage to drop below the minimum voltage or
19 increase above the maximum voltage. And we have a little bit
20 of an animation on slide 32 that may help explain what I mean
21 by that.

22 So let's use this water faucet analogy, and let's
23 assume that the processor is sleeping. It's not demanding a
24 lot of current. And this is analogous to the water faucet
25 shown on the right-hand side of slide 32 as being turned off.

1 There is no current that's being demanded or flowing into the
2 processor, just like there is no water that's flowing through
3 the faucet because the faucet is off.

4 When the faucet is off, the water pressure inside the
5 pipes behind the faucet is relatively high because the water
6 has nowhere to go. And that's demonstrated by the water
7 pressure sensor in the bottom of the figure, showing that the
8 water pressure, when the faucet is off, is high.

9 So assume that the processor is sleeping. It's not
10 demanding a lot of current. There's no water flowing through
11 the water faucet. Then all of a sudden the processor wakes up
12 and wants to demand a lot of current to perform a lot of
13 operations.

14 As shown in the animation, that's like turning the
15 water faucet on all of a sudden and the current is flowing to
16 the processor. Under that situation, the pressure that had
17 built up to be a high pressure when the water faucet was off
18 all of a sudden decreases in pressure when the water faucet is
19 on and the water is flowing freely.

20 That's much like the voltage, when the processor is
21 sleeping, is at a certain value; and then all of a sudden,
22 when the processor wakes up and demands current, the water is
23 going to start to flow and the water pressure or the voltage
24 is similarly going to drop.

25 On the other hand, let's assume in slide 33 that the

1 processor is awake and it's consuming a lot of voltage. The
2 water is flowing -- sorry, consuming a lot of current. The
3 water is flowing through the water faucet. In this scenario
4 the water pressure in the pipes is relatively low, as shown by
5 the pressure sensor in the slide.

6 When the processor is demanding a lot of current and
7 is awake and then all of a sudden becomes idle and asleep and
8 stops demanding current, that's like turning the water faucet
9 off. When the water faucet turns off, as shown by the
10 animation, all of a sudden, then, the pressure of the water in
11 the pipe, as soon as the water is turned off, increases to a
12 high value, as shown by the pressure sensor.

13 And so that is analogous to when the processor is
14 awake and demanding a lot of current suddenly turns off and
15 doesn't demand a lot of current, there's going to be an
16 increase in voltage or voltage spike from the output of the
17 voltage regulator.

18 And so let's maybe take that back to the graph that
19 we have here and try to explain that in slide 34.

20 So in slide 34, let's assume the processor is
21 sleeping, as shown in the graph, not demanding a lot of
22 current. And the voltage regulator that does not employ a
23 droop function is trying to maintain the voltage at the
24 midpoint between the minimum voltage, V_{\min} , and the maximum
25 voltage, V_{\max} .

1 When the processor suddenly wakes up, as shown in
2 slide 35, that's like turning on the faucet. The current
3 starts flowing to the processor because it becomes awake, and
4 the water pressure in the faucet drops because the water is
5 now flowing. That is like the voltage, the electrical
6 pressure being output to the load suddenly dropping, as shown
7 in the figure, to create a voltage droop. And that sudden
8 unintentional voltage droop now falls below V_{min} because the
9 processor turned on, became awake, started demanding current,
10 and the voltage then suddenly dropped unintentionally. And,
11 as you can see, that voltage droop falls below the minimum
12 voltage, V_{min} , and that may cause the processor to
13 malfunction.

14 On the other hand, going to slide 36, let's take the
15 scenario where the processor is awake. The processor is
16 demanding a lot of current. There's a lot of water flowing
17 through the water faucet. If the processor suddenly goes to
18 sleep and becomes idle and stops demanding the current, that's
19 like turning the water faucet on. The water pressure for the
20 water faucet spikes, goes up momentarily, just like the
21 voltage that's being output from the regulator to the
22 processor will spike up. And the voltage spike, as shown here
23 in slide 37, now exceeds the maximum voltage, V_{max} .

24 And when the voltage momentarily spikes up and the
25 processor goes from being awake to being asleep and that

1 voltage spike exceeds the maximum permitted voltage, it can
2 cause the processor to malfunction, and it can even cause
3 damage to the processor.

4 So to overcome this problem associated with voltage
5 droops dropping too low below the voltage minimum or voltage
6 spikes from rising up too high and exceeding the voltage
7 maximum, some voltage regulators employ what's known as a
8 droop function.

9 Now, all voltage regulators, as we've discussed,
10 regulate voltage. Some of them will regulate voltage using
11 that voltage feedback loop to compare the actual output
12 voltage with a desired reference voltage. But the droop
13 function is not simply the same as regulating voltage by using
14 a voltage feedback loop.

15 The droop function is a technique that is designed to
16 prevent voltage spikes from exceeding the predetermined
17 maximum that can be supplied to a processor and prevent
18 voltage droops from falling below the predetermined minimum
19 voltage that can be supplied to the processor.

20 Now, I should point out that engineers use the term
21 "droop" a little bit loosely, in two ways. In one way,
22 "droop" refers to the unintentional drop in the voltage. The
23 second meaning of "droop" is -- it refers to the intentional
24 implementation of a droop function.

25 And when reading "droop" in light of the '944 patent,

1 every instance of the patent talks about the droop being
2 related to the implementation of an intentional implementation
3 of a droop function and not the unintentional drop in voltage
4 when the processor goes from being in asleep state and
5 demanding no current to being in an awake state, demanding a
6 lot of current.

7 And so if we can turn to slide 39, we'll explain the
8 technique of the droop function. And in the graph on the
9 right-hand side of 39, let's assume that the processor is
10 sleeping and the processor is not consuming a lot of current.
11 Instead of the voltage regulator keeping the value of the
12 output voltage at the midpoint between the minimum voltage,
13 V_{min} , and the maximum voltage, V_{max} , the voltage regulator
14 that employs the droop function while the processor is
15 demanding very little current is going to raise the level of
16 the voltage preemptively up to a higher level above the
17 midpoint in anticipation of the processor subsequently waking
18 up, demanding a lot of current, and there being a voltage
19 droop.

20 And how does that prevent the voltage droop from
21 falling below the minimum voltage level? Well, as shown in
22 slide 40, when the processor wakes up and starts demanding a
23 lot of current, there's a voltage droop as shown, which is an
24 unintentional drop in voltage. But because the droop function
25 increased the output voltage from the voltage regulator to a

1 higher level above the midpoint while the processor was
2 sleeping, when the droop occurred, after the processor woke
3 up, there's enough room for the droop to fall without falling
4 below the minimum voltage level, V_{\min} , so the processor does
5 not malfunction in that situation.

6 And as shown in slide 41, raising the level of the
7 output voltage while the processor is sleeping to account for
8 subsequent voltage drops, to keep them still above the voltage
9 minimum, is known as providing additional legroom between that
10 elevated value of V_{out} and the minimum voltage, V_{\min} . So
11 that's how the droop function prevents droops.

12 And so let's -- on slide 42, let's do a side-by-side
13 comparison of a voltage regulator that does not have droop
14 function, which is on left, and a voltage regulator that
15 employs a droop function, which is on the right.

16 As shown on the left, when the load or the processor
17 is sleeping and not demanding a lot of current, a voltage
18 regulator without droop function is going to maintain the
19 output voltage at the midpoint between V_{\min} and V_{\max} .
20 maximum.

21 However, when the processor then suddenly wakes up
22 and demands current, there's going to be a drop in the water
23 pressure or a drop in the voltage so that the voltage droop is
24 going to fall below V_{\min} and create a malfunction.

25 Now let's compare that with a processor that

1 implements a droop function and -- I'm sorry, a voltage
2 regulator that implements a droop function. When a voltage
3 regulator is implementing a droop function, it intentionally
4 and preemptively raises the level of the output voltage to a
5 higher value above the midpoint while the processor is
6 sleeping so that when the processor subsequently wakes up and
7 there is a voltage drop, there's enough legroom so that
8 voltage drop does not fall below the minimum voltage level,
9 V_{min} , and the processor continues to operate properly.

10 Now, if we turn to slide 43, there's a little bit of
11 an animation and an analogy, trying to analogize using the
12 droop function to increase the output voltage in anticipation
13 of subsequent voltage droops is like driving a car over a
14 hill. Drivers want to keep the speed of the car, if they're a
15 good driver, between a certain speed range, let's say between
16 50 miles an hour and 60 miles an hour.

17 However, as the car is approaching the hill, the car
18 would ordinarily slow down as it's going up the hill. So in
19 order to anticipate for the speed of the car slowing down as
20 it approaches the hill, the driver will accelerate slightly so
21 that as it goes up the hill and slows down, the speed is still
22 going to be maintained within the range of acceptable speeds,
23 between 50 miles per hour and 60 miles per hour.

24 So that was an explanation as to how voltage
25 droops -- or the droop function prevents voltage drops or

1 droops from falling below the minimum. How does the droop
2 function prevent voltage spikes from rising up above the
3 maximum permitted voltage?

4 THE COURT: You know what? I think I understand
5 this. It's going to be the opposite.

6 MR. ROWAN: Yes.

7 THE COURT: Let's kind of move through that, because
8 you're going to run out of time, and I don't want to spend
9 time on things that we don't need to.

10 MR. ROWAN: Okay.

11 THE COURT: So let's kind of get to the next part of
12 the presentation.

13 MR. ROWAN: Okay.

14 So if I can --

15 THE COURT: I think it takes you around to 49 or so.

16 MR. ROWAN: Yes. So if we can maybe start at slide
17 50, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: Sure.

19 MR. ROWAN: Thank you very much.

20 So as we previously explained for the droop function,
21 it preemptively increases the output voltage when the current
22 being demanded by the processor is low; and on the flip side,
23 as Your Honor noted, the droop function will actually lower
24 the output voltage when the processor is consuming a lot of
25 current so that when the processor stops demanding current,

1 the voltage spike does not exceed the maximum.

2 So the droop function can be implemented using a
3 droop feedback loop. The droop feedback loop is a different
4 kind of feedback loop besides the voltage feedback loop and
5 the current feedback loop. And the droop feedback loop
6 receives information regarding how much current is being
7 demanded by the processor, and it's going to help adjust the
8 output voltage to either increase the output voltage when the
9 processor is demanding a little current or decrease the output
10 voltage when the processor is demanding a lot of current.

11 And so if we can go to slide 51, this shows the
12 voltage regulator that we've been talking about that includes
13 also a droop feedback loop. And as Your Honor can see on the
14 screen, this -- I'm sorry. I think I have -- is my laser
15 pointer working, Your Honor?

16 THE COURT: It is.

17 MR. ROWAN: Okay. Great.

18 So this voltage regulator has all types of feedback
19 loops. It has the voltage feedback loop that we talked about,
20 which, if you follow the laser pointer, goes to the error
21 amplifier and then goes up to the pulse width modulator.

22 This voltage regulator also has a current feedback
23 loop that we discussed, which begins with the current sense
24 circuit and goes to the sense amplifier in the middle of the
25 screen and goes up to the pulse width modulator in the upper

1 left of the screen.

2 And then it also has a droop feedback loop. And the
3 droop feedback loop connects the current feedback loop to the
4 voltage feedback loop, because the droop feedback loop uses
5 the amount of current that's being supplied to the load to
6 then try to adjust the voltage up or down, depending on
7 whether the load is consuming a lot of current or a little
8 current. And so the droop feedback loop includes the droop
9 amplifier, as well as including the error circuit.

10 And I will go through this a little quickly, Your
11 Honor, but as you can see, with the droop function, the
12 current sense circuit shown in the upper right of the screen
13 will measure the current being supplied to the load and output
14 an initial measured current signal to the sense amplifier.
15 That sense amplifier will then adjust that measured current
16 signal to provide a final measured current signal. And that
17 information about how much current is being supplied to the
18 load now goes from the current feedback loop to the droop
19 amplifier.

20 That droop amplifier will then adjust this current
21 signal and supply the adjusted current signal to the error
22 circuit, which is shown in brown in slide 52.

23 The error circuit will then take information from the
24 voltage feedback loop. And based on the current information
25 that it receives from the droop amplifier and ultimately from

1 the current feedback loop, this error circuit is going to add
2 and offset to the voltage feedback in the feedback loop so
3 that if the error circuit senses that there's being very
4 little current that's being demanded by the processor, the
5 processor is sleeping, the error circuit is going to add an
6 offset so that the voltage regulator increases the output
7 voltage to be higher than the midpoint, to account for voltage
8 droops when the processor subsequently wakes up.

9 Alternatively, if the current information fed from
10 the current feedback loop through the droop feedback loops
11 droop amplifier indicates that there is a lot of current being
12 demanded by the processor, the error circuit is going to
13 incorporate and offset into the fed-back voltage to instruct
14 the voltage regulator circuit to now lower the output voltage
15 being supplied to the load below the midpoint, between V min
16 and V max, so that when there is a subsequent voltage spike,
17 there is enough headroom and that voltage spike does not rise
18 above V max.

19 So I'm going to skip ahead a little bit.

20 THE COURT: Go back. I want you to finish explaining
21 what happens next.

22 MR. ROWAN: Okay. So let's say -- let me take a step
23 back, if I can, Your Honor. And let's say that there is very
24 little current being supplied to the load. So the current
25 sense circuit -- and I'm using my pointer here. The current

1 sense circuit is going to measure that very little current
2 being supplied to the load, and it's going to output a
3 corresponding measured current signal indicating there's very
4 little current.

5 That measured current signal is going to be adjusted
6 by the sense amplifier. And that measured current signal is
7 then going to be sent to the droop feedback loop to the droop
8 amplifier. The droop amplifier is also going to adjust that
9 measured current signal. And the measured current signal is
10 going to make its way to the brown error circuit.

11 The measured current signal is going to inform the
12 error circuit that the amount of current being demanded by the
13 load, by the processor, is very little. And in that scenario,
14 the error circuit is then going to add an offset to the
15 voltage -- if you see the highlighted pointer -- that's being
16 fed back from the voltage feedback. That offset is going to
17 be added to the fed-back voltage that's supplied to the error
18 amplifier.

19 That offset is then going to be supplied from the
20 error amplifier, as shown by the red line, to the pulse width
21 modulator in gray, up at the upper left. And that offset is
22 going to cause the pulse width modulator to control the
23 circuitry and switches to then raise the output voltage that's
24 being supplied to the load so that when the processor is
25 demanding very little current, the voltage regulator is going

1 to increase the value of the output voltage supplied to the
2 load, because when the processor subsequently wakes up and
3 water flows through the faucet, there's going to be a voltage
4 drop.

5 So what the voltage regulator does is when the
6 processor is consuming very little current, it preemptively
7 raises the output voltage supply to the load so that when the
8 processor subsequently wakes up and there's a voltage drop,
9 that drop doesn't fall below the minimum permitted voltage in
10 the circuit.

11 And, Your Honor, that's shown in the slide, in slide
12 54. I don't know if I was too convoluted in my explanation,
13 Your Honor, but if you have any questions about that --

14 THE COURT: No. Thank you.

15 MR. ROWAN: So in terms of -- we actually just walked
16 through this a little bit, so I'm going to, if you don't
17 mind -- so this is just a -- slide 57, it's just the converse,
18 as Your Honor noted, that when the current -- when the
19 measured current signal from the current feedback loop
20 indicates there's a lot of current being demanded by the
21 processor, that measured current signal is fed back to the
22 droop feedback loop, through the droop amplifier, to the error
23 circuit, so the error circuit knows that the processor is
24 awake and consuming a lot of current.

25 The error circuit adds an offset to the fed-back

1 voltage in the voltage feedback loop, which propagates to the
2 control circuitry, so that the control circuitry preemptively
3 lowers the output voltage, as shown in the graph in slide 57,
4 in anticipation of the processor suddenly going to sleep, the
5 water faucet turning off, the water pressure increasing, which
6 is analogous to the voltage creating a voltage increase spike,
7 as shown in the figure. But since the voltage was
8 preemptively lowered to a lower voltage, there is enough
9 headroom or enough room to accommodate that voltage spike and
10 still keep it below the maximum permitted voltage to be
11 supplied to the processor.

12 So I'm going to skip over that a little bit.

13 So with that background, we've talked about voltage
14 regulators in general. We've talked about voltage feedback
15 loops, current feedback loops, the droop function being
16 implemented by a droop feedback loop.

17 Let's turn to the '944 patent shown in slide 60. So
18 as shown in slide 61, the '944 patent is entitled
19 "Programmable Calibration Circuit for Power Supply Current
20 Sensing and Droop Loss Compensation."

21 As we'll discuss in detail in a little bit, the
22 alleged novelty of this patent is to perform current sensing
23 and droop loss compensation based on temperature. When
24 temperature changes, the circuit wants to be able to
25 compensate for the current sensing circuitry and the droop

1 function.

2 So if we go to slide 62, here's Figure 1 of the '944
3 patent. Figure 1 of the '944 patent shows a voltage regulator
4 that includes the three well-known feedback loops. It
5 includes the voltage feedback loop, it includes the current
6 feedback loop, and it includes a droop feedback loop.

7 And turning to slide 63, there will be a little bit
8 of an animation, Your Honor. If we talk about what the
9 voltage feedback loop is, you can see the voltage regulator
10 supplies an output voltage, shown by the red line, to the
11 load. That output voltage is fed back via the voltage
12 feedback loop to the error amplifier, which is now shown in
13 red.

14 The error amplifier compares the actual output
15 voltage in red with the desired target reference voltage in
16 green. It creates an error signal. That is supplied to the
17 PWM or pulse width modulator, which, as we discussed in some
18 of the prior examples, will control that circuitry to bring
19 the actual output voltage in line with the desired target
20 reference voltage.

21 The '944 patent also includes a current feedback
22 loop. The current feedback loop, as shown in slide 64,
23 includes the current sense circuitry in brown. The current
24 sense circuitry will measure the current being demanded by the
25 load or demanded by the processor and will supply that initial

1 measured current signal to the sense amplifier shown in the
2 yellow triangle.

3 That sense amplifier in the yellow triangle will then
4 adjust that measured current signal to produce a final
5 measured current signal, apply it to the gray PWM in slide 64,
6 which in turn will control the circuitry in blue so the
7 regulator can make adjustments.

8 THE COURT: Tell me what you believe the amplifiers
9 do, whether it's the error amplifier or an adjustable sense
10 amplifier or a droop amplifier. What is the function of an
11 amplifier?

12 MR. ROWAN: So let me start off sort of with the
13 first concept, and then I'll explain in a moment a later
14 concept that's implemented by the '944 patent.

15 The amplifier, as its name implies, amplifies the
16 signal. So if you have the measured current signal coming
17 from the current sense circuitry to the amplifier, you can
18 think of the amplifier, at a high level, as a multiplier.

19 So let's say that the measured current signal coming
20 from the brown current sense circuitry shown in slide 64,
21 let's say that signal has a value of 2. And let's say the
22 amplifier is designed to multiply the magnitude of that signal
23 of 2 by a factor of 10.

24 So if the measured current signal from the current
25 sense circuitry input to the sense amplifier is 2, the

1 amplifier will multiple that by 10 and output a final current
2 measured signal of 20.

3 THE COURT: And is that because it makes it easier
4 for the PW something to read?

5 MR. ROWAN: Yeah. So it brings -- one function is it
6 will bring the signal level up to a level that can be handled
7 and appreciated by the PWM --

8 THE COURT: PWM.

9 MR. ROWAN: -- for it to do its function.

10 THE COURT: Okay.

11 MR. ROWAN: That's exactly right.

12 Now --

13 THE COURT: But the amplifier itself, other than
14 amplifying, isn't performing any other function? It's not
15 adjusting current or --

16 MR. ROWAN: Well, it actually is, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: Okay.

18 MR. ROWAN: So if you see -- on slide 64, you see the
19 yellow line going into the amplifier and the yellow line going
20 out of the amplifier?

21 THE COURT: I do.

22 MR. ROWAN: There is also another black line that is
23 shown going into the amplifier, at the bottom of the
24 amplifier. Can you see that, Your Honor?

25 THE COURT: Yes.

1 MR. ROWAN: If you trace that black line down, that
2 black line goes to the calibration control circuit at the
3 bottom left-hand portion of Figure 1. What that black line
4 going to the sense amplifier is, that is a sense output, as
5 described in the patent. And that sense output is actually
6 going to adjust the operation of the sense amplifier.

7 And I'll pause there. If you'd like me to move on,
8 Your Honor, I'm happy to do so or I'll pause.

9 THE COURT: It looks like the information is coming
10 from the calibration control circuit to the amplifier. Is
11 that the line you're referring to?

12 MR. ROWAN: That is exactly right. So there is a
13 line that comes from the calibration control circuit at the
14 bottom.

15 And, Your Honor, let me use my pointer. Do you see
16 the pointer on the screen?

17 THE COURT: Yes.

18 MR. ROWAN: The sense output comes up and it goes
19 into the adjustable sense amplifier. And that's going to
20 change the way the adjustable sense amplifier operates.

21 So before, the sense amplifier was multiplying the
22 initial current value of 2 by a factor of 10 to output a final
23 measured current signal of 20. What this sense output will
24 do, if you change the sense output, the sense output is going
25 to change the magnitude by which the sense amplifier

1 multiplies that initial current signal from the current sense
2 circuitry.

3 So let's say in one situation the sense amplifier
4 instructs -- I'm sorry, the sense output instructs the sense
5 amplifier to multiply by a factor of 10. The initial measured
6 current signal comes in at 2. The amplifier multiplies it by
7 a factor of 10 and outputs the final measured current signal
8 of 20.

9 Now, as we'll get into, as the temperature changes,
10 the sense output value is going to change. So what the
11 calibration control circuit will do at a different
12 temperature, it may output a sense output to the sense
13 amplifier at a different temperature to cause the sense
14 amplifier to not multiply the measured current signal from the
15 current sense circuit by a factor of 10, but at a different
16 temperature the sense output may instruct the sense amplifier
17 to multiply that measured current signal of 2 by a factor of
18 11 and then output a final measured current signal of 22.

19 So as temperature changes, the sense output is going
20 to change. That sense output is going to adjust how much that
21 sense amplifier multiplies the initial measured current signal
22 by to output a corrected final measured current signal to the
23 gray PWM.

24 So at one temperature, the sense amplifier may
25 multiply the initial current measured signal of 2 by a factor

1 of 10 to output a final measured current signal of 20. In
2 another situation, at a different temperature, the sense
3 output may cause the sense amplifier to multiply that initial
4 current measured signal of 2 by a factor of 11 to output a
5 corrected measurement to the PWM, and that corrected
6 measurement being 2 times 11, 22.

7 So collectively, the current sense circuit and the
8 sense amplifier work together to adjust and measure the true
9 current being supplied to the load, based on changes in
10 temperature. And that occurs by changing -- the calibration
11 control circuit changing the value of the sense output based
12 on temperature to change the operation of the yellow sense
13 amplifier.

14 THE COURT: Is the information that's coming from the
15 calibration control circuit -- you're using the term "sense
16 output" to say that's the information that's coming out of the
17 calibration control circuit.

18 MR. ROWAN: Correct.

19 So the patent describes that this output, as shown in
20 the highlight on the screen --

21 THE COURT: Yes.

22 MR. ROWAN: The patent describes that output that
23 goes from the calibration control circuit to the yellow
24 adjustable sense amplifier as being the sense output.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

1 MR. ROWAN: Similarly, if we can look at the
2 highlighting as well, the droop output is the output that the
3 calibration control circuit outputs, as shown by the
4 highlighting, that goes to the adjustable droop amplifier.

5 So the sense output can adjust the sense amplifier
6 to correct and adjust the measurements of current being
7 supplied to the load. The droop output does the same thing to
8 the droop amplifier. It will change how much the droop
9 amplifier amplifies or multiplies that signal that comes into
10 its input.

11 And so as temperature changes, that droop output is
12 going to tell the droop amplifier, multiply by a factor of 3,
13 multiply by a factor of 4, so it can adjust the droop function
14 that's being implemented by that droop feedback loop based on
15 temperature.

16 THE COURT: All right. So getting back to my
17 original question, which is what do amplifiers do, and your
18 response is amplifiers convey information, in this case it
19 looks like -- I don't know if they always end up with the PWM.

20 MR. ROWAN: So if you take an amplifier -- let's
21 leave the amplifier out of this context and talk about it in a
22 vacuum, if that's okay, Your Honor.

23 THE COURT: Sure.

24 MR. ROWAN: There are two types of amplifiers. There
25 is an adjustable amplifier, and then there's an amplifier that

1 is not adjustable.

2 If you have an amplifier that is not adjustable, it
3 has a fixed multiplier in it. It multiplies everything by a
4 factor of 10 no matter what. So whatever signal is input, if
5 you put in a signal of 3, that amplifier is going to multiply
6 it by a factor of 10 and output 30. If you input 4, that
7 amplifier is going to multiply it by a factor of 10 and output
8 40. That is one type of amplifier.

9 What's being used here is called an adjustable
10 amplifier. So you can see in Figure 1, the sense
11 amplifier actually -- and I know the type is small. It refers
12 to it as an adjustable sense amplifier.

13 The droop amplifier likewise is referred to as an
14 adjustable droop amplifier. Those have a slightly different
15 function. The amplifier multiplies the input signal by a
16 factor, but the adjustability of those, it can be adjusted so
17 that you can actually change the factor by which the amplifier
18 multiplies it by changing the input to the bottom of
19 amplifier.

20 So the adjustable amplifier, under one set of
21 circumstances, may input 3; the control signal may say
22 multiply that by 10, so it outputs 30. In the next instance
23 the amplifier may input 3. The control signal to the
24 amplifier says multiply it by 11. So it doesn't output 30
25 anymore; it outputs 33.

1 THE COURT: Thank you.

2 MR. ROWAN: And so -- let me just get my bearings a
3 little bit, Your Honor. I apologize.

4 THE COURT: That's okay. I throw people off all the
5 time.

6 MR. ROWAN: So if you turn to slide 65, the '944
7 patent talks about the droop function in column 1, lines 36 to
8 41. And this droop function, as shown, it says that the droop
9 function "automatically lowers the output voltage based on the
10 output current" and "This provides more headroom in the case
11 of load transients."

12 And that's described in the graph at the bottom of
13 the slide. So in the bottom of the slide, when the processor
14 is awake and consuming a lot of current, the droop function
15 will lower the output current -- or lower the output voltage
16 to a lower level below the midpoint, based on the demand for
17 the output current.

18 And what that does is that provides more headroom.
19 That provides more space between the level of the output
20 voltage that's been lowered and the maximum voltage, V_{max} , so
21 that when the processor subsequently goes to sleep and there
22 is a voltage spike or increase, there's more headroom to
23 accommodate that voltage transient or the voltage spike, so
24 that the voltage spike does not go above the maximum voltage,
25 V_{max} .

1 Also, as shown on the next slide, on slide 66, the
2 droop function also sets the voltage higher when the processor
3 is sleeping and thereby adjusts the drop loss, as shown in the
4 slide.

5 So as quoted in column 8, lines 64 to 67, it says
6 that the "adjustable droop amplifier" -- which we're talking
7 about -- "may be used to adjust the droop loss."

8 And so if you see in the slide, on the left-hand side
9 there are two graphs. There is one graph that begins with a
10 purple line and then falls into a red line and another graph
11 that begins with a purple line and falls into a green line.
12 The graph that has purple and red is the voltage regulated
13 without the droop function. The voltage regulator tries to
14 keep that voltage, output voltage, at the midpoint between
15 V_{\max} and V_{\min} . And, therefore, the starting point for the
16 droop loss, the voltage drop, is lower, and the corresponding
17 droop loss goes below the threshold of V_{\min} as shown by the
18 red line.

19 Alternatively, by adjusting the starting point of the
20 droop loss up, that's shown by the green line in the graph.
21 And when there is a subsequent voltage drop, that voltage drop
22 does not fall below the minimum voltage, V_{\min} .

23 Your Honor, I'd like to skip over, because I know I'm
24 running short on time, if that's okay, unless you have any
25 questions thus far.

1 THE COURT: No. Keep going.

2 MR. ROWAN: Okay. I'd like to skip forward to slide
3 87.

4 And I'm sorry. My remote control is slower than I
5 am.

6 Okay. So let's walk through an example.

7 Sorry. I'm going to back up to slide -- I'm going to
8 back up to slide 82, if that's okay, Your Honor.

9 THE COURT: Sure.

10 MR. ROWAN: And 82, what I'd like to do is show the
11 language of the claim and how that corresponds to the various
12 things in Figure 1 of the '944 patent.

13 So Claim 1 is the only independent claim in the '944
14 patent. And as shown in Claim 1, the highlighted portion says
15 that the "calibration control circuit interfaces with said
16 temperature input to receive temperature data."

17 As you can see in Figure 1 on the right-hand side of
18 the slide, there's a temperature sensor in light blue, and
19 that receives -- that senses the temperature of the voltage
20 regulator components and will output corresponding temperature
21 data via the blue line to the dark blue calibration control
22 circuit.

23 Then if you go to slide 83, the highlighted portion
24 of the claim states that the "calibration control circuit
25 interfaces with the regulator circuit via said sense outputs,

1 said droop outputs, and said load voltage input."

2 So if we take a look at the annotated Figure 1 on the
3 right-hand side, the sense output, as we were discussing, Your
4 Honor, is shown by the yellow line that goes from the blue
5 calibration control circuit to the yellow adjustable sense
6 amplifier represented by the triangle. The droop outputs are
7 shown by the pink line that go from the blue calibration
8 control circuit up to the pink adjustable droop amplifier.
9 And the purple line represents the load voltage input that is
10 supplied from the load via the purple line to the blue
11 calibration control circuit.

12 And that is basically -- that load voltage input
13 supplies the actual output voltage that's being applied to the
14 load. And so as you can see, that line goes down all the way
15 back to the calibration control circuit so the calibration
16 control circuit can take that into account when it's doing its
17 calibration.

18 If we move to slide 84, the claim states that the
19 temperature data is used by the calibration control circuit to
20 adjust the sense outputs and the droop outputs. And so as you
21 can see, in light blue the temperature sensor senses
22 temperature, provides temperature data to the calibration
23 control circuit via the blue line. The calibration control
24 circuit will then analyze that temperature data, and it will
25 change the yellow sense outputs going to the yellow sense

1 amplifier and will change the pink droop outputs being sent to
2 the pink droop amplifier based on the temperature.

3 Moving on to slide 85, the highlighted language
4 states that the calibration control circuit will interface
5 with nonvolatile memory to store calibration data.

6 Now, the calibration data is the data in the blue
7 calibration control circuit that will relate the temperature
8 to the sense and droop outputs that are supplied to the sense
9 and droop amplifier.

10 So if the temperature is 52 degrees Celsius, which is
11 pretty high -- it's about 126 degrees Fahrenheit -- at that
12 temperature the calibration control circuit is going to send
13 certain values of the sense output and another value of the
14 droop output to the droop and sense amplifiers so that the
15 current measurement circuitry can be corrected based on that
16 temperature of 52 degrees Celsius, and the droop function
17 that's implemented by the droop amplifier can be corrected to
18 be accurate at that temperature of 52 degrees.

19 If the temperature then drops to 35 degrees Celsius,
20 the temperature sensor in light blue is going to send that
21 temperature data to the calibration control circuit. That
22 calibration control circuit is then going to output different
23 sense output and a different droop output to the sense and
24 droop amplifiers so that the sense amplifier will adjust the
25 current measured circuitry based on that temperature, and the

1 droop amplifier will adjust the droop function based on that
2 as well.

3 And this calibration control data is stored in
4 nonvolatile memory, as shown by the highlighted language of
5 Claim 1.

6 So, Your Honor, I'm going to pause there. It's a
7 good breaking point. I might have been a little bit selfish
8 with my time and run over. But unless Your Honor has any
9 questions, I think I'll stop there.

10 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

11 MR. ROWAN: Thank you very much.

12 THE COURT: I probably have questions. I just
13 haven't thought of them yet.

14 Thank you.

15 Dr. Sarrafzadeh, do you have any response to anything
16 you heard from the defense expert?

17 DR. SARRAFZADEH: I would, if I could have a couple
18 of minutes.

19 THE COURT: Sure. Take your time.

20 DR. SARRAFZADEH: I appreciate that.

21 THE COURT: Absolutely.

22 And, really, what I'm looking for is where you
23 disagree and why.

24 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Sure. Thank you, Your Honor. I
25 appreciate the opportunity.

1 When I started learning about patents about 30 years
2 ago, I learned that you got to look at a claim and interpret
3 the claim terms.

4 If you look at this slide that I highlighted before,
5 it talks about a regulator circuit block in the preamble. It
6 talks about the calibration control circuit in the preamble.
7 And the regulator could obviously contain both the regulator
8 circuit block and calibration control circuit.

9 And what Claim 1 talks about is how these two
10 interface and how the calibration control circuit interfaces
11 with the temperature input block.

12 What I heard in the tutorial preceding me is not
13 that. The tutorial started looking at details of Figure 1 --
14 if you could go to the next slide, please -- and started
15 interpreting what is in Claim 26 as being Claim 1. That's not
16 what is going on.

17 What I heard here was -- it was stated that '944
18 contains voltage feedback loop.

19 Go to the previous slide, please.

20 Here I do not see any feedback loop. This is
21 Claim 1. There are many ways of implementing the regulator
22 circuit block. I do not see any voltage feedback loop.

23 In the previous tutorial I heard that '944 contains
24 current feedback loop. First of all, what does it even mean
25 to say '944 has this or doesn't have this? We need to talk

1 about a claim, Claim 1 maybe. Claim 1 doesn't show any
2 feedback loop. It's just a block. That's what Claim 1 talks
3 about.

4 It was also stated that the temperature sensor gives
5 information to calibration control circuit. Again, in
6 Claim 1, there is no temperature sensor. In my tutorial, I
7 showed there are specific claims that talks about the
8 temperature sensor. We cannot read that into Claim 1.

9 It was also stated, mistakenly, that anywhere in the
10 patent when there is a discussion of droop, they are
11 implementing droop function. Nowhere in Claim 1 I see there
12 and read the word "droop function." So that's incorrect.

13 So I fundamentally disagree with the number of claims
14 made, in particular trying to read -- again, if we could go to
15 the next slide -- the details of what is in the regulator
16 circuit block into Claim 1. It's not.

17 At best, Claim 26 is talking about adjustable droop
18 amplifier and all that, not Claim 1. In fact, I have shown in
19 my tutorial alternative design where an adjustable droop
20 amplifier is missing. This is Figure 8 of provisional.

21 So I do disagree, respectfully, with a number of
22 comments made, but more specifically about taking Figure 1 and
23 imagining that '944 patent is Claim 1. It's not.

24 This, what is shown here in front of you, that's
25 Claim 1. It does not talk about what is inside calibration

1 control circuit. It does not talk about what is inside
2 temperature input block. And, more specifically and very
3 important, where the tutorial was built on, it does not talk
4 about any of the details of what is inside the regulator
5 circuit block. There are no loops, there are no amplifiers
6 that is discussed in Claim 1.

7 So this is my fundamental disagreement, but there are
8 a number of detailed ones that will take too long to go over.

9 THE COURT: Do you have any disagreement with the
10 description about what the different components do and how
11 they function?

12 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Well, different components, as it
13 is stated in Claim 26, the general functionality of what PWM
14 does, that's fine. But that's not stated in Claim 1.

15 What an amplifier --

16 THE COURT: Yeah, that's a different discussion. I
17 get that. We're going to hear all about that tomorrow, over
18 and over again.

19 I'm not there yet. I just want to make sure that I
20 understand kind of the way the different things in this
21 particular patent work.

22 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Some of the detailed
23 circuits -- for example, amplifier and error amplifier that is
24 in Claim 26 -- it seems more or less they are discussed and
25 explained properly, for the most part.

1 THE COURT: Okay. And I guess one of the places
2 where I thought I heard a difference -- and it could just be
3 my ignorance regarding electronics -- is that I thought in
4 your description and in answer to my question, that you were
5 telling me that the amplifiers actually change things, that
6 they -- well, by comparison, as I understood from the defense
7 expert, the amplifiers are providing information. As I
8 understood from my conversation with you, no, the amplifiers
9 are actually changing things; there's a function, that they're
10 changing things. And I may have misunderstood you as compared
11 to what they were telling me.

12 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Right. I think what they did is
13 they put all the amplifiers under the same umbrella.

14 So what I was discussing in my tutorial is an
15 operational amplifier, which is block 180, which is an
16 adjustable droop -- I'm sorry. It's block 175, which is an
17 error amplifier.

18 THE COURT: Slow down. Is that on this diagram?

19 DR. SARRAFZADEH: It is on that, sort of in the
20 middle, the triangle, going from right to left.

21 THE COURT: The adjustable droop amplifier?

22 DR. SARRAFZADEH: No. The one kind of below it, an
23 error amplifier.

24 THE COURT: I see it.

25 Okay. Thank you.

1 DR. SARRAFZADEH: So what that does is takes the
2 reference voltage, the desired voltage, 5, and it takes the
3 voltage that it is reading from the system, and through a
4 feedback loop makes sure that the voltage that gets delivered
5 to the load is the same or very similar to the reference
6 voltage. So it does a differencing, whereas the amplifier
7 that you see way on top, 150, through a gain that comes from
8 calibration control circuit, you can adjust the gain and send
9 the higher value there.

10 So you heard, I think, both of us correctly. But
11 each of them have a different function.

12 THE COURT: Okay.

13 DR. SARRAFZADEH: And that needs to be very clear.
14 That's fundamental to understanding Claim 26, not Claim 1, and
15 Figure 1.

16 THE COURT: Okay.

17 What information does the calibration control circuit
18 use in order to adjust whatever it ends up adjusting?

19 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Sure.

20 Previous slide, if you don't mind.

21 So that's dictated in Claim 1. It says you get the
22 load voltage input from the regulator circuit block. It
23 receives a temperature input from the temperature input block.
24 And Claim 1 is open to what they could be. It's just where
25 they are coming from.

1 Then the calibration control circuit, which inside of
2 it is a little microprocessor or a controller or finite-state
3 machine as we call it, it goes through computation, it writes
4 things into local volatile memory, and gives information back
5 to the regulator circuit block in terms of what to do with the
6 current, what to do with the voltage. That's the limit of
7 Claim 1.

8 THE COURT: And in looking at Figure 1, where it
9 shows the things that the calibration control circuit is
10 taking into consideration, does it also take into
11 consideration information from the memory?

12 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Yes. So one of the -- the very
13 first thing of the first claim elements says said nonvolatile
14 memory stores calibration data. That's not shown in this
15 figure, but that is in Claim 1, yes.

16 Remember, during the manufacturing, you program the
17 device to know what went wrong in manufacturing. Calibration
18 control circuit now takes that information and other
19 things -- temperature and load voltage input -- and dictates
20 to the regulator circuit block what to do with current and
21 voltage.

22 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

23 Is there anything else you want to share with me at
24 this time?

25 DR. SARRAFZADEH: There are a number of details, but

1 this is a fundamental misunderstanding, it seems, between
2 myself, at least, and the other side.

3 THE COURT: All right.

4 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Claim 1 is not Figure 1.

5 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

6 DR. SARRAFZADEH: My pleasure.

7 THE COURT: Would you like to respond?

8 MR. ROWAN: Yes.

9 If you don't mind keeping up this figure here,
10 please --

11 THE COURT: Not at all.

12 MR. ROWAN: And so, Judge, just very briefly, because
13 I know there is going to be a lot of talk, as Your Honor
14 noted, about this tomorrow, what I was trying to do was give
15 some background of how Figure 1 operated and what the
16 disclosure of the '944 patent specification was all about so
17 that Your Honor -- to assist Your Honor to help interpret the
18 claims as they should be in light of the specification.

19 As shown in slide 55 up on the screen, what the
20 plaintiffs are doing is they're masking everything that is in
21 Figure 1 to avoid what is actually going on.

22 If you take a look at the claim, the claim requires
23 sense outputs, the claim requires droop outputs. Based on the
24 Figure 1 that's shown on the screen that's masked, those
25 outputs are just outputs. There's no meaning given to what

1 "droop" means or "sense" means in the terms "sense outputs" or
2 "droop outputs" in the claim.

3 One other thing that I would like to point out, I do
4 have some disagreements with plaintiff's tutorial, but there
5 is one thing that I just wanted to highlight. And it may be a
6 slight -- it may be a slight misunderstanding, but if we can
7 pull up slide 22 of plaintiff's tutorial.

8 So on slide 22 of plaintiff's tutorial, note that
9 the slide talks about a droop function, and it talks about
10 automatically lowering the output voltage based on output
11 current. That is what the droop function does.

12 However, Your Honor, what is actually shown in the
13 graph on the right-hand side is just a regular voltage
14 regulation. The voltage regulator wants to keep the output
15 voltage at a midpoint when the processor is sleeping in the
16 first part of the graph.

17 When the processor wakes up, that voltage then dips
18 and then it comes back up to the midpoint while it's awake.

19 And then if you travel to the right on the graph,
20 when the processor goes back to sleep, that voltage will then
21 spike and then come back to the midpoint.

22 So this is showing a regular voltage regulation,
23 where the voltage regulator is always trying to bring that
24 output voltage back to the midpoint. It is showing a voltage
25 regulator without a droop function.

1 And this figure looks a lot like a figure on
2 Wikipedia -- if we can pull that up -- and I'm not sure if
3 that's where the plaintiffs got this figure, but if we can put
4 the two figures side by side and blow it up, you can compare
5 the wave form on the left-hand side. Although they seem to
6 imply that that relates to a droop function, this is really a
7 voltage regulator without a droop function.

8 And then if you take a look at Wikipedia on the
9 right-hand side, that talks about, at the very first line, in
10 a regulator not employing droop. So that is a very similar
11 wave form.

12 So just to avoid any confusion with Your Honor, this
13 mention of a droop function in slide 22, that is not the
14 corresponding wave form that slide 22 is showing, the droop
15 function.

16 As we know, what the droop function does is when the
17 processor is consuming low current, the voltage regulator
18 preemptively lowers the output voltage to account for a
19 voltage spike. When the processor is consuming a lot of
20 current -- or consuming very little current, it will raise the
21 output voltage to accommodate a subsequent voltage droop.

22 So that is one -- one disagreement that I have with
23 the tutorial. I'm not sure if it's intentional or not, Your
24 Honor, but I just wanted to address that.

25 THE COURT: Thank you.

1 Do you have any comment or disagreement about what a
2 droop function is or what droop is?

3 DR. SARRAFZADEH: Yes, I do.

4 As I was explaining, the figure on the right is the
5 figure from the previous slide where I discussed droop loss
6 compensation. And on this slide, I said let's compare droop
7 loss compensation with droop function. So the right is a
8 different thing; left is a different thing.

9 The figure on the right was not supposed to be a
10 picture of droop function, totally agree with that. But the
11 idea here was to contrast the two. But the fact that droop
12 function is what automatically lowers the output voltage based
13 on the output current, that's a fact. We teach that every day
14 to our student, no disagreement there.

15 THE COURT: Okay.

16 DR. SARRAFZADEH: And the fact that droop function is
17 nowhere in Claim 1, that's a fact, no argument there.

18 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.

19 DR. SARRAFZADEH: My pleasure.

20 THE COURT: I think that's everything for today.

21 We're going to get back together -- is it tomorrow
22 afternoon when we get back together or tomorrow morning?

23 MR. CLOSE: Tomorrow morning, Your Honor, at 9:00, I
24 understand.

25 THE COURT: All right. Unless there's anything else,

1 I think that's all for today. I'll see you all tomorrow at
2 9:00.

3 Thank you very much.

4 COUNSEL: Thank you, Your Honor.

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7 (Proceedings concluded.)

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I certify, by signing below, that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the record of proceedings in the above-titled cause. A transcript without an original signature, conformed signature or digitally signed signature is not certified.

/s/ Nancy M. Walker

7-15-19

NANCY M. WALKER, CSR, RMR, CRR
Official Court Reporter
Oregon CSR No. 90-0091

DATE

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